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18 March 1985

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AUSTRALIA

BULLETIN ON HAWKE'S PROBLEMS, HAYDEN'S ROLE

BK190149 Sydney THE BULLETIN in English 12 Feb 85 pp 20-23

[Article by Richard Farmer: "A Testing Time Ahead for Hawke's Political Genius"]

[Text] The cold of a northern winter is an appropriate climate in which to awaken Prime Minister Bob Hawke from his summer hibernation and usher in his second term in government. A week or two of lying on the beaches of northern New South Wales was both well earned and symbolic of the ease with which Hawke and his colleagues handled their first spell in office. The snow and sleet of Brussels and Washington should serve as a reminder that not everything about government is warm and sunny.

It certainly won't be when Hawke returns. The easy days of the Labor Government are behind it. There are decisions to come far more difficult than those made so far. The agenda of problems to be tackled in the three years ahead will be made even more daunting by the inability of the government, once it battles its way to a collective view, to impose its will on the legislature. The prospect is certainly a chilling one.

Forming a collective view will be hard enough. The Labor Party is made up of some quite disparate forces. That showed last week at the meeting of the full ministry at which the hard consequences of keeping the election promise to control government spending was explained. The economic facts of life may dictate that there is little scope for new projects and a major need to axe some existing ones, but the Labor Party is by nature activist.

The knowledge from the day that Hawke was elected in March 1983 that there would be an election by the end of 1984 was sufficient to confine most of the grumblings in his first government to the back rooms. Now that the party has won a second time, the desire to "do something" grows stronger. The resentment of ministers at buckling under to economic restraint will grow stronger and more public now that the next election is supposedly three years away.

The first signs of that development came after the ministerial meeting held before Hawke flew off on his overseas tour. Journalists did not have to wait long to be made aware of the frustration that ministers felt about their visions being once again postponed. Doing nothing but administer less than

they started with is not what most Labor politicians dream about. Soon probably there will be caucus moves to overthrow cabinet decisions to say "no."

When Hawke was seen as the only man who could keep the party in office, the threat of a caucus revolt was slight. While he still might be the only reason that Labor won a second time and is its best chance of winning for a third, the disappointing election result tarnished his reputation of invincibility. A crushing victory at the polls, bringing in a host of new members who owed their presence to the leader did not eventuate. Controlling the caucus now will depend even more on both a ruthless discipline in the right-wing faction and a skillful courting of the members in the centre who are needed to give Hawke a majority.

Consensus politics in the second Hawke Government will have to begin in his Labor Party home. On the important economic questions, Hawke should be able to prevail. Finance Minister Peter Walsh, Trade Minister John Dawkins and Foreign Minister Bill Hayden might be of the centre left but they understand the budgetary necessities. As in the last two budget discussions, they will give Treasurer Paul Keating the support he needs and they should be able to prevail on their factional colleagues to ensure that spending does not get out of hand because of caucus instructions.

In non-financial matters, the heavyweights of the centre left may not want to enforce restraint. For Hawke and Keating there should have been an ominous ring in Hayden's post-election comment that Labor should not allow itself to be seen as the party of bankers and big business. Whatever else he may or may not be, the foreign minister is a shrewd judge of the mood of his party's rank and file.

Hayden has sensibly refrained so far from actively trying to topple Hawke as the party leader. But he would be less than human if, while waiting quietly in case Hawke topples himself, he did not try to consolidate his own support. And how better to do that than find an issue or two on which to side with the party's idealism against the pragmatism of the prime minister?

The potential exists in foreign policy, where Hawke, with an eye to the conservatism of middle Australia, has been eager to prove himself a dependable ally of the United States. Hence his second visit to Washington in two years. Hayden's relations with the U.S. Administration are noticeably more formal. It would not be hard for him to move to the left of Hawke on the question of disarmament in a way that at least offered hope to the concerned party faithful who have distrusted our ANZUS ally as an article of faith since the Cold War of the 1950s.

Somewhere within either the bureaucracy or the government itself, someone is providing the material that makes any mistakes by Hawke on foreign policy very visible. The leaking of his correspondence to New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange about the visit of nuclear armed ships and the ANZUS treaty was hardly what he would have wanted. The courage of the NZ Labor Party on

nuclear matters has the full support of the local left and is earning more than a little admiration from some in the centre as well. A foolish statement by Hawke in Washington or on his return would allow Hayden to look like the moderate alternative.

The reports last week that the U.S. wanted Australia to play a role in its MX missile testing program similarly laid the foundation for Hawke to make a mistake. At the very least it must throw a prime minister off balance to know that anything controversial he might write to anyone has a chance of surfacing publicly.

Domestic issues have a few minefields of their own and none more so than Aboriginal land rights. Hawke appears conscious of the electoral unpopularity of legislation which would give Aborigines the right to veto mining projects and to share in mineral royalties. West Australian Premier Brian Burke keeps stressing the disastrous consequences that would follow for his government if his own rather tepid land rights formula was strengthened by a commonwealth Act. Yet strengthened it would be if party policy were followed. And who could accuse Bill Hayden or the centre left if all they did was lobby within the party forums to have policy implemented?

In the first 15 months of Hawke's rule, party policy was seldom followed. The excuse used to justify financial deregulation and the floating of the dollar was that the circumstances were different from those when the policy prohibiting them was made. The necessary changes to policy were subsequently made to validate the actions. With the last federal conference held less than a year ago, it is hard to use that argument on land rights. And there would be considerable doubt whether even the NSW right could organise the numbers at the next federal conference to confirm Burke's measures as being satisfactory. "Hawke rebuffed on land rights," might be the headline over his first major setback within the caucus.

An important part of Hawke's ability to avoid such headlines until now has been his considerable personal popularity. The left may not care for such considerations, but many in the middle of the party do. Attacking the most popular prime minister ever is not for the faint hearted, especially when the prime minister has the power of patronage in his hands. The left, when they realised that attack was not likely to be productive, used their own form of pragmatism and muted their criticism.

There is nothing muted about the left this month. The factional leader, Gerry Hand, has never been more prominent in criticising the government. The change in tactics is a recognition that he, at least, believes that personal popularity is no longer a sufficient shield.

Hawke's own tactics in response are an interesting insight into the man's personality. Since election day he has virtually gone to ground. As well as having a north coast holiday in a house on a private beach, he spent several weeks at Kirribilli [Prime Minister's Sydney residence] on the shores of Sydney harbor. For one of them he was officially on holiday, and for the rest he adopted a low-key approach to running the country.

As well as recharging his batteries after a strenuous election campaign and pondering the problems ahead, Hawke was preparing his own next public relations assault. During all his years in public life, Hawke has had an uncanny sense of knowing when to retire from public view, knowing when to withdraw a little.

There was no better example of this Hawke style than the thrusting appearances at sporting events in year one followed by an absence of them in year two when enthusiasm for a patriotic and sports-loving prime minister was turning into a cartoonist's joke. Year two was the time for a serious leader. Perhaps year three will be the time for a man at his desk.

The dangers of waiting until the time is right to make a forceful reappearance is that so much of the government's economic performance depends on confidence. The business community equates the Labor Government with Hawke. He has reassured them that this Labor Government is different. His presence in control persuades them that the wages accord will hold and that inflation will be checked. Too long of an impression of a leader being undermined within his party, and that confidence, so vital to continue economic recovery, can quickly disappear.

Looking like a leader in control depends not just on Hawke being able to contain the party itself. The second Hawke Government has a far more serious problem in deciding how it can legislate for the things it believes are necessary. Put simply, it does not have the numbers to do so.

Australia now has political instability institutionalised. Barring a landslide of enormous proportions, both Labor and its conservative opponents will forever have difficulty getting a majority in the Senate in their own right. The catch-cry of the Australian Democrats that they will "keep the bastards honest" looks strong enough, when combined with the proportional voting system, to ensure that there will be a handful of minor party representatives elected at every Senate election. Experience shows that the vote of just over 14 percent needed to gain a senator is achievable by a group which is prepared to pander to minority interests.

The problem is compounded for the governing party if those minor parties dare to exercise their balance of power in conjunction with the formal opposition to frustrate a government sufficiently to force a double dissolution. Then it takes but 7.7 percent to return a senator and there is the real hope of a minor party getting enough votes to make it two.

That hope of two Senate seats in a state must certainly be appealing to the minor party representatives in Western Australia, Tasmania and Victoria. Without it, three of the six of them from those states know they have a maximum political life of three years. For, by another quirk of the electoral system, every one of the minor party senators with which Hawke and his party must deal, is up for re-election at the next half Senate poll.

There is thus a strong personal interest for the Democrats and others to find issues which will frustrate the Hawke Government into going to the polls early. With tax reform on the agenda it will not be hard to find them.

However the Democrats, the Nuclear Disarmament representative and the independent behave with their votes, marshalling support for every single Bill that goes before the Senate will be extremely time consuming. "Will the Senate pass it?" will be perhaps the major consideration for cabinet when it decides what to do on any issue. It is not a happy position for a prime minister to be in. Trying to achieve a consensus approach is one thing. Forever having to compromise is another.

CSO: 4200/501

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

**HAYDEN TO VISIT INDIA, SRI LANKA**--The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, has announced that he will visit India and Sri Lanka this year, probably in May. Mr Hayden said that during his official visit to Sri Lanka, he will take the opportunity to inform himself on the continuing communal violence there. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Feb 85]

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CAMBODIA

PHNOM PENH MARKETS, PRICES, EXCHANGE RATES REPORTED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 20, 21 Dec 84 p 2

[20 Dec 84 p 2]

[Excerpts] Mr Keo Chanda, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the Phnom Penh Administration, was an enthusiastic and tireless guide even though he had just returned from visiting Vientiane a week ago. We actually accompanied him back to Phnom Penh. We took off in a car caravan from the place where we stayed, and we were taken around to visit two open markets in downtown Phnom Penh. These two markets are located 5 minutes apart by car. We did not know the name of the community because our interpreter had been separated from us since we went down to visit the first market.

[21 Dec 84 p 2]

The open markets of Phnom Penh are crowded with buyers and sellers. The trading system is similar to [that of] the Nong Douang afternoon market in Laos, but different in that there are more consumer goods than in our markets. There are more fresh water fish and seafood, such as crabs, fish, shrimp and oysters, the famous dried fish and salted fish of Cambodia, vegetables, all sorts of foods, duck and chicken parts and others. These foods are displayed in orderly sections in order to facilitate buyers and sellers; if you want to buy fish, you go to the fish section; groceries are in the grocery section. Everything is organized in an orderly fashion. Prices are lower than in our country; for example 1 kg of large fresh fish costs around 15-20 riel, which is equivalent to 60-80 kip. One kilogram of shrimp costs around 130-135 riel, which is equivalent to 500-530 kip.

These are free market prices. From the market, we went to a monument. There we had an opportunity to take many group pictures and enjoyed looking at beautiful flowers. From that monument, we drove along the Mekong River up north and went south to go to Sihanouk's old palace, which is now a museum. At this grandiose museum we saw a lot of precious items, such as a statue covered with 9,000 diamonds and weighing 95 kg, crystal statues and golden statues and other precious statues and jewelry. After that, we were taken to another museum that is located not too far from the old palace and then we went north again; we went by car, then by boat. We took

a boat and went sightseeing around Phnom Penh. We left the boat and went on shore, and there we could see Phnom Penh running majestically along the river. At noon, we stopped to eat in the middle of the Mekong River, where fishery cooperatives had organized a delightful luncheon for us, which we enjoyed very much. We had shrimp and fish, and watched the fishing. It was a lot of fun. We saw that this land is very rich.

While enjoying the food and racing against the clock, this writer thought only of the scenery that I had seen, of Phnom Penh under the new regime, of the people of Phnom Penh with promising lives ahead of them, of their cheerfulness and joyfulness just like a full moon. The Cambodians, especially the people of Phnom Penh, have overcome the hell of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and the cruelty of the murderers Pol Pot and Ieng Samrin, who are their bloody representatives. Cambodia has now been stepping up outstandingly for more than 5 years. Under the bright guiding light of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Administration, of which the people of Cambodia are the leaders, the living standards of the people have been improving beautifully. The Phnom Penh or Cambodia of the Pol Pot-Ieng Samrin stone age had no banks, no money in the markets, but only fascists who absolutely controlled the lives of the people. Pol Pot-Ieng Samrin led Cambodia backwards into a stone age of 5,000 years ago. Schools, universities, hospitals and different institutions became prisons for 3 million innocent people who were cruelly killed. In Phnom Penh, almost 2 million people were killed by cruel murderers. Presently, the Kampuchean Revolutionary Administration has the very heavy burdens of reviving the people of Cambodia, reconstructing the living standards of the people and establishing an internal social system. The [Kampuchean] Revolutionary Administration, similar to [those of] Laos and Vietnam, still has the heavy responsibilities of fighting and resisting Chinese counterrevolutionaries, expansionists and hegemonists, Thai rightist reactionaries, American imperialists and other reactionary forces. In general, this time more than ever, the peoples of the three nations still have the same destiny. The peoples of the three nations must increase and strengthen their relations and long standing special cooperation, to step up together and progress together.

With the highest international proletarian spirit, this writer hopes that the spirit of friendship and cooperation between Vientiane, Phnom Penh and Hanoi lasts to eternity. One more night in Phnom Penh allows me to conclude my article proudly and majestically with a classical slogan once more:

"Long live the relations and special cooperation between Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam!"

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CSO: 4206/72

CAMBODIA

FOREIGN AID OFFICIALS, GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ON FOOD SUPPLY SITUATION

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 20 Feb 85 p 39

[Article by Aasmund Willersrud: "People Increase, Rice Declining"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, February.

The street market in the Cambodian capital is bulging with rice, fish, fruit and vegetables. Between simmering kettles of grease and stacks of Heineken beer and Russian vodka swarm chubby children with round smiling faces. There is no evidence of need. But Agricultural Minister Kong Sam Ol told AFTENPOSTEN that in the coming months Cambodia is facing the worst food crisis in the history of the country--except for the Pol Pot years--following a dramatic shortage in the rice crop.

The minister's strong words about the crisis were obviously related to the meeting which western donor countries are currently beginning in New York to evaluate continued aid to Cambodia, among other things. These countries initiated one of the most expensive aid programs in UN history after the horrible truth about the Pol Pot regime and the unbelievable need which left behind became known in 1979.

Not since the Nazi's mass exterminations during World War II had the world seen a more bestial genocide. Hundreds of thousands of skulls of innocent, ordinary people were seen by newspaper readers and TV viewers in the West. The shock opened the gates for a stream of help, and in the course of 3 years Cambodia received aid of over 700 million dollars.

But 3 years later most agreed that the crisis was over, and the aid was drastically reduced. In 1983 Cambodia received only 37 million dollars through UN organs. Authorities in the country claim that they need much more aid.

"Last season we produced only 600,000 tons of polished rice. That is exactly half of what we need to feed the entire population," said Kong Sam Ol. "The year before we produced 900,000 tons, so at the end of 1984 we had a shortage of 30 percent. Now we have just harvested, so people have enough to eat at the moment. But at the end of February we will notice a lack of food, and during the spring and summer we expect hunger and need in many districts."

Diplomats and aid personnel whom we contacted in Phnom Penh and Bangkok were generally skeptical toward the figures presented by the communist government. As for the rice crop, however, Kong Sam Ol's information agrees rather well with new calculations which nutrition expert Jean-Claude Salle has undertaken for the UN Food and Agriculture Organization FAO, and which are being published today.

His report, which is based on an extensive tour of Cambodia in December, confirms that there is a shortage in last season's rice production of up to 290,000 tons. The rice harvest today is only 60 percent of what it was in the 1960's, before the country was really hit by the war.

#### Shortage of Water Buffaloes

The decline is due to a sharp reduction of arable land from 2.5 million hectares 20 years ago to 1.4 million hectares today. The war and uncertainty in the western provinces are responsible for much arable land lying idle, but actually more important is the lack of work power, water buffaloes and other draft animals. "We can not plow more than 1.4 million hectares, even with extended use of human pulling power," said the agricultural minister. "The war and the Pol Pot government took the lives of most men, and today women are between 55 and 60 percent of the population.

"We have only enough tractors to plow one-fifth of the arable land," said Kong Sam Ol. Pol Pot destroyed all the agricultural machinery there was, and murdered most of the technicians and repairmen in the country. Technical resources and expertise were progress that the Khmer Rouge did not want to know about.

Most of the aid personnel and nutritional experts we spoke with doubt that Cambodia is facing a real food crisis. They primarily doubt that the population figures are as high as the authorities claim, 7.2 million.

"If Pol Pot took the lives of 3.3 million people as the regime claims, the population at the time of 'liberation' in 1979 could not exceed 4 million," said a UN expert. How could it increase by 3 million in 5 years with a population growth of 2.8 percent? If one believes a lower estimate of 1.5 to 2 million dead during the Pol Pot regime, the population could be close to 6 million.

Despite this conflict over numbers there is nobody who denies that the Cambodian people must get along with less food this year than last. "We will never have a hunger crisis here like the one we are experiencing in Africa," said a western aid worker. "The Cambodians will manage to get over the hump. Most of those who survived the Pol Pot years remember rice rationing which was measured in the number of grains, not grams or kilograms. Furthermore most have the possibility of home gardens using domestic animals, or eating frogs, fruit and vegetables."

## Pig on the Roof

Domestic animals are quite common even in the center of Phnom Penh. On the roof of a four-story apartment house right across from our hotel lives a large, fat, black pig in a lonely environment. But every morning we can see from the balcony how the proud owner comes up with food and drink for the animal, scratches it behind the ears and admires its size.

On the outskirts of Phnom Penh we met 42-year-old Toch Sabone, leader of one of the solidarity groups which Cambodia's collective agriculture is divided into. The group consists of 11 families who together share four and a half hectares of rice land. Toch does not understand our great interest in numbers, and believes it is enough as he assures us that he and his family with seven children have enough food.

"The soil just here in the river delta is so fertile that we do not need artificial fertilizer," said Toch when he took us to the field where the young rice plants are taken up for planting out in the soil. But our government guide, who was a young girl of 15-16 at the time of Pol Pot, shuddered at the sight of that muddy, hard work. As was the case with most others who survived she was in a work camp where she was forced to take up rice plants 12 hours per day. She was also fortunate--both of her parents, who were teachers, and three of her siblings were executed by the Khmer Rouge.

## Better Than Hanoi

"Look around you, what quantities of food, clothing and equipment," said a senior Vietnamese official to illustrate the economic progress which has taken place in Cambodia since his government invaded the country in 1978. "The people here are far better off than my countrymen in Hanoi and northern Vietnam besides. Here there is enough of everything for those who have money," he said.

A Soviet advisor enters the Hotel White, where most East Europeans live, with a broad smile and a new, large, shiny Japanese stereo radio under his arm. In the bar his colleagues loudly admire his new acquisition, stimulated by Vietnamese export beer and vodka. "The Russians here in town are delighted over the 'black' market which offers western luxury articles that they are not able to get in their own country," said a diplomat. But the situation in Phnom Penh is hardly representative of the rest of the country. Even though AFTENPOSTEN did not have the opportunity to travel outside the capital, there is no reason to doubt Kong Sam Ol's words when he says that undernourishment is one of the most serious problems, threatening children especially. The FAO report concludes that Cambodia needs continued aid.

Then what is the Cambodian government's own strategy for overcoming the food shortage? "Yes, we are appealing to our people," said Kong Sam Ol, "to raise more pigs, catch more fish and plant two rice crops each season. It is not in our power to do more."

In the cellar under the resplendent throne room in Sihanouk's old royal palace there is a stream of people on Sundays passing by a large marble Buddha and a holy cow of bronze. They are putting valuable riel bills in the Buddha's folded hands and patting the cow respectfully on the throat, in the belief that that will bring them luck and prosperity. At the other end of the cellar behind a solid rope barricade a mountain of books are stacked--at least 30,000 volumes.

"That is a gift from our socialist brother country, the Soviet Union," said the official palace guide. "Lenin's combined works, for use in Cambodia's schools."

"With the coming food crisis which you have outlined, what concrete aid measures have your socialist brother land promised to remedy the need?" We asked the agricultural minister this after he concluded his appeal to "all countries" to help Cambodia.

"We have not heard anything from them yet. But the Soviet Union has previously given us 13,000 tons of artificial fertilizer and a large amount of seed grain. We have also been promised 1,000 Soviet tractors."

The Soviet Embassy, which is located in one of Phnom Penh's largest and newest buildings, can not as expected contribute to bring clarity to how much help they will give, considering the anticipated crisis. It is generally assumed that the lion's share of the aid which the Soviet Union sees fit to give to Indo China will be used to finance Vietnam's military campaign against the guerrillas. This year that is obviously taking greater resources than ever.

9287

CSO: 3639/84

INDONESIA

NU OFFICERS NOT PERMITTED TO SERVE IN POLITICAL PARTIES

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 11 Jan 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] Surabaya--Members of the NU [Muslim Scholars] who are executive officers on daily management councils of the NU at all levels are prohibited from simultaneously holding positions on daily management councils of any other political parties. At the provincial level any member now performing additional duties for another political party cannot serve longer than 1 year, and at the regency level he cannot serve longer than 2 years.

This prohibition was decided on at a joint meeting between the Executive Committees of the Advisory and Executive Councils of the NU. The decision was announced by H. Abdurrahman Wahid, the chairman of the Advisory Council, at 2:00 am on 11 January at the Tebuireng Religious School [pesantren] in Jombang [East Java].

The meeting was attended by 25 executive committee members, consisting of K. H. Machrus Ali, H. M. Munasir, all of the members of the Advisory Council with the exception of K. H. Ali Yafie, and all of the Executive Committee of the Advisory Council elected at the 27th Congress of the NU.

At the meeting, which was presided over by K. H. Achmad Siddiq, the general chairman of the NU, it was also decided to issue a statement declaring that NU members are no longer automatically members of the PPP [Development Unity Party]. Abdurrahman Wahid declared that this statement was in response to claims by other figures that NU members were automatically members of the PPP.

Master of laws H. J. Naro, general chairman of the Central Executive Council of the PPP, in his speech to those attending the West Kalimantan provincial conference of the PPP in Pontianak on 8 January, referred to relations between the NU and the PPP, which he described as still continuing. Naro said that NU members are automatically members of the PPP because up to the present the Central Executive Council of the PPP has never received a letter from the NU Executive Committee which states that the NU is leaving the PPP or has broken off relations with it.

H. Abdurrahman Wahid warned that no one should lay a claim too easily to NU members because such an attitude will be answered by the NU Executive Committee

with a statement to the contrary, in accordance with the political line decided on by the 27th Congress of the NU.

He admitted that the NU faces problems which present something of a dilemma. As a social organization based on the program adopted by the national congress, it must be honest in allowing members to channel their political aspirations through one of the three existing political forces. However, as a religious organization, we cannot brush aside the challenges of religious life. In this connection the NU Executive Committee is trying to influence its members to be politically mature so that they can make decisions in accordance with the aspirations of the NU.

He hoped that in supporting the NU program in the future NU activists would be able to concentrate on their organization. However, if there are NU members who want to become politicians, let them do so. Wahid added: "Provided they are not mediocre politicians. As politicians they should be of the best kind." He stated that what he meant was politicians who did not make their influence depend on the size of the NU. On the contrary, they should be people who are able to compete with others, based on their personal qualities.

Wahid declared: "They shouldn't become politicians and then, because they have no particular ability, ask for the support of the NU or depend on other political parties and continue to ask for help."

#### Dual Functions

Regarding the prohibition on holding dual functions in the NU and in other political parties, he stated that at the level of the NU Executive Committee this is no longer a problem. For example, Dr H. M. Zamroni is only a plenary member of the NU Executive Committee, whereas in the PPP he is a member of the Daily Executive Committee. This is also the case with H. Mahbub Djunaidi. In the NU Executive Committee he is a member of the Daily Executive Committee, whereas in the PPP he is a plenary member of the Central Executive Council.

Wahid said: "Situations like this are not particularly important, unless those who are members of the Daily Executive Committee of the NU Executive Committee are also members of the Daily Executive Committee of the Central Executive Council of the PPP." Wahid gave the example of Zamroni and Mahbub Djunaidi, both of whom attended the joint meeting of the NU Executive Committees in Jombang.

The NU Executive Committee also does not object to having members of the Daily Executive Committee serve as executive members of legislative institutions or executives of other organizations. Abdurrahman Wahid said: "I myself am still chairman of the Jakarta Arts Council," in clarifying the position of NU leaders in Parliament, in provincial legislative councils, and in other organizations.

He hoped that with this statement by the NU Executive Committee all NU provincial leaders would be able to choose an alternative in 1985, either being active in an NU executive body or in a political organization. Meanwhile, at the regency level, this matter can be resolved by the beginning of 1987.

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CSO: 4213/152

INDONESIA

## DEVELOPMENT OF PPP ATTEMPT TO RECALL SYARIFUDDIN, ACHDA

Syarifuddin, Achda Still MPS

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 22 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] Jakarta--H. Amirmachmud, the chairman of Parliament, has declared that Syarifuddin and Achda [recently dismissed from the Development Unity Party --PPP] are still members of Parliament because dismissals and appointments of members of Parliament must be handled on the basis of a Letter of Decision by the president.

Answering questions from reporters in Jakarta on 21 January regarding confusion within the Central Executive Council of the PPP on the withdrawal of the members of Parliament, the chairman of Parliament declared once again that the Central Executive Council of the PPP absolutely must send a letter to the Parliamentary leadership on the matter. In addition, the PPP leadership must enter into consultations with the leadership of Parliament.

The leadership of Parliament needs a letter from the Central Executive Council of the PPP in order to consider whether there has been any violation of its authority in withdrawing the two members from Parliament.

He admitted that he had sent a letter to the president clarifying the question, which involves H. Murtadho Makmur and Dr Rohani Abdul Hakim, two members of the PPP. In the letter the question involving Syarifuddin and Achda was also discussed.

According to Amirmachmud, he informed the president that the procedure for the withdrawal of a member of Parliament by a political party must be handled through the Parliamentary leadership.

That question is regulated by the laws in effect, and the president is well informed about the matter, because the president participated in approving the law. And the president will not violate the law, he said.

## GOLKAR Supports Government

Meanwhile, Sarwono Kusumaatmadja, the secretary general of the Central Executive Council of GOLKAR [Functional Groups political party], in a statement to

the press at the offices of the Central Executive council of GOLKAR made on 21 January, said that GOLKAR supported the attitude of the government and the Parliamentary leadership in connection with the recall of Syarifuddin and Achda.

Accompanied by Oka Mahendra, the deputy secretary general of GOLKAR, Sarwono said that from the political point of view GOLKAR was interested in the matter because the political parties and GOLKAR are effective, national forces. This role must not be reduced.

If the social and political organizations accept the Pancasila [Five Principles of the Nation] as their single founding principle, this means that they have consolidated their ideals, and this must be followed by a consolidation of their viewpoints and organization. In this connection the PPP appears to be facing a difficult problem in terms of party consolidation.

According to Sarwono, because the PPP accepted the Pancasila as its founding principle, it had to change its electoral symbol of the Ka'bah and become an open party. This is the kind of thing done by Syarifuddin and Achda.

He said: "Within the PPP Syarifuddin and Achda have warned their Central Executive Council. However, these two members of the PPP are considered to have violated party procedure in principle and have been accused of indisciplinary behavior."

In the view of GOLKAR, the practice of recalling a member of Parliament is not an easy matter and must be handled carefully. This involves individual rights, unless the members are considered to have violated political principles.

Moerdiono: Contrary to Procedure

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 21 Jan 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] Jakarta, PELITA--Moerdiono, deputy minister and secretary of the cabinet, confirmed that President Soeharto has received a letter from the Central Executive Committee of the PPP regarding the recall of Syarifuddin Harahap and H. Badrut Tamam Achda, two of its members, from membership in Parliament and in the MPR [People's Consultative Assembly].

Answering questions at Independence Palace on 19 January, Moerdiono went on to say that after the matter had been studied further, it turned out that there is a procedure which was amended in accordance with the sense of Law No 16 of 1969 and which was further amended and turned into Law No 5 of 1975, with the implementing procedure contained in Government Regulation No 2 of 1976.

In that connection, Moerdiono said, directly sending to the president a letter from the Central Executive Council of the PPP, requesting the dismissal of two of its members from Parliament and the MPR, is not in accordance with the procedure contained in existing laws and regulations.

For that reason the Central Executive Council of the PPP needs to revise the letter in accordance with the procedure now in effect, the secretary of the cabinet said.

Based on existing laws and regulations, the procedure for the submission of such a letter requires that it be sent through the leadership of Parliament and of the MPR, he added.

When he was asked whether a written reply to the letter signed by Naro, the PPP general chairman, and Mardinsyah, its secretary general, had been sent by the secretary of the cabinet, who was handling the letter, he only said that "It has not yet been sent."

He stated that, based on Paragraph 43 of Law No 16 of 1969, as amended by Law No 5 of 1975, regarding membership in the MPR, Parliament, and Provincial Councils, it was necessary for the Central Executive Council of political parties and GOLKAR to consult with the leadership of Parliament and of the MPR and the parliamentary factions of the political parties involved or GOLKAR.

The consultations are intended to obtain views that are as objective as possible and to avoid arbitrary action being taken. According to law, the submission of a letter to the president, concerning the replacement of members of Parliament and the MPR who are recalled from their positions, must go through the leadership of Parliament and the MPR.

Moerdiono said that it turns out that the letter requesting the recall of the two members of Parliament was sent directly to the president without going through the leadership of Parliament and the MPR.

He repeatedly said: "We want to improve this procedure," when he was pressed by journalists as to whether this was being done because he wanted to defend Syarifuddin Harahap and Achda. Moerdiono firmly replied: "We don't want to interfere in the internal affairs of the PPP."

#### Letter Returned

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 24 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] Jakarta--H. Amirmachmud, chairman of Parliament, said that the president had returned and replied to the letter from the Central Executive Council of the PPP, regarding the plan for the recall from Parliament of Syarifuddin and Achda.

Answering questions from reporters in Jakarta on 24 January, Amirmachmud declared once again that all actions by the Central Executive Council of the PPP as well as by the Development Unity Faction in Parliament in taking action against the two members of Parliament had all been wrong.

The Central Executive Council recalled two members of Parliament and proposed that they be replaced, while the Development Unity Faction withdrew the two

members from participation in permanent parliamentary bodies such as committees, the BURT [Parliamentary Administrative Affairs Body], and the BAMUS [Consultative Body].

Amirmachmud said firmly: "In essence, no matter what the circumstances, they cannot disturb the position of members of Parliament." This is because their seats in permanent parliamentary bodies are regulated by a letter of decision issued by the leadership of Parliament.

As to whether Naro, the general chairman of the PPP, did not know the procedure which must be followed, Amirmachmud answered that he must understand the procedure, and the position of Parliament must not be disturbed. According to Amirmachmud, in resolving the matter the standard of measurement is the national interest, not personal desires.

#### Party Dismissal Affirmed

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 23 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] Jakarta, 22 January--The Central Executive Council of the Development Unity Party will not withdraw its letter of decision dismissing Syarifuddin Harahap and H. Badrut Tamam Achda from party membership, because the two of them have taken serious action against the party and have opposed the party leadership. Darussamin A. S., chairman of the Central Executive Council of the PPP made this statement to reporters on 22 January in Jakarta.

In answer to questions, he said that the letter from the Central Executive Council of the PPP regarding the dismissal of Syarifuddin and Achda, dated 7 January, was submitted to the president. If this action violated the established procedure, it will be repeated, using the proper procedure.

He replied firmly to a question: "The important thing is that the two men have still been dismissed from membership in the party."

In his view Syarifuddin and Achda, following the First National Congress of the party, openly violated party discipline, damaging the interests of the party and in opposition to the decisions reached at the National Congress.

Furthermore, the two men tried to influence members of the MPP (Party Advisory Council), members of Parliament, and members of the Unity Development Faction in Parliament to oppose decisions made by the National Congress.

#### Solution Up To Naro

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 29 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] Jakarta, PELITA--President Soeharto is aware of the crisis and confusion which is going on within the Development Unity Party [PPP]. This is a matter which is going on within the PPP itself and does not concern other groups outside the party.

Minister of Home Affairs Supardjo Rustam said: "To take an example from soccer, the ball is now alongside the foot of General Chairman Naro of the PPP. It is up to Naro as to where he wants to kick the ball next to his foot." The minister made this statement after reporting to President Soeharto at the Bina Graha offices on 28 January.

When reporters asked whether Naro had kicked the ball out of bounds, so that the referee had to throw down a red flag, the minister of home affairs quickly replied: "I'm not all that much up to date on soccer matters."

Regarding the recall of Syarifuddin Harahap and T. B. Achda, two members of the PPP, from Parliament, which was mentioned in his report to the president, the minister of home affairs said he agreed with the press statement of Doctor Moerdiono, the deputy minister and secretary of the cabinet, last week that the notification of the recall of the two members of Parliament by the Central Executive Council of the PPP, which was sent directly to President Soeharto without prior consultation with the leadership of Parliament, was improperly done.

The minister of home affairs, in answer to further questions, said that he had not yet received a copy of the letter from the general chairman of the Central Executive Council of the PPP, following up on the first letter of notification to the president regarding the replacement of Syarifuddin Harahap and T. B. Achda, the two members of Parliament who were recalled, by Master of Laws Muhammad Buang and H. M. Baidhowi, in accordance with Letter No 044/PEM/DPP/1 of 1985, dated 7 January 1985.

Previously, the Central Executive Council of the PPP had also tried to withdraw H. Murtadho Makmur and Dr Ruhani Abdul Hakim, two of its members, from their positions as representatives of the people in Parliament. Up to the present the withdrawal of the two members of Parliament has not been carried out because the reason for withdrawing them from their functions was not clear.

In that connection Master of Laws Sudharmono, minister and secretary of state, in answer to questions by reporters at the Bina Graha offices on 28 January, also stated that the State Secretariat has not yet received a follow-up letter from the Central Executive Council of the PPP, in connection with the rejection and return of the letter from the Central Executive Council of the PPP, which was dated 7 January.

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CSO: 4213/160

INDONESIA

NU WILL NOT BE POLITICAL PARTY

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 28 Jan 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] Yogyakarta, 28 January--Abdurrahman Wahid, the general chairman of the Executive Committee of the Nahdatul Ulama (NU) [Muslim Scholars], said that the NU, as an Islamic organization, will not stand completely apart from political life in its various activities, meaning politics in the broadest sense.

In stating that Islam in fact cannot be separated from politics, the general chairman of the Executive Committee of the NU meant politics in the sense of the development of a form of state in which the people are the core of the decision-making process, in which all citizens have the same opportunity based on their abilities, without distinctions of any kind.

Speaking before those attending the NU Conference for the Special Area of Yogyakarta, which was held on 26 January at Kaliurang (25 kilometers North of the city of Yogyakarta), Abdurrahman Wahid again declared that it was the policy of the NU not to become involved in political activity in practice. He said: "Even if there should be an opportunity to form a political party, the NU will not become a political party."

Healthy

He even added: "If NU members want to form a political party with another name, they are free to do so, provided this is permitted by the government." However, if this is not permitted, NU members may take part and are free to take part in any kind of political party activity, provided this does not violate the rules of the game.

He went on to say that if some people say that the NU is no longer involved in politics, this should be interpreted to mean its involvement in political institutions in which, in fact, it no longer is active. He said: "What the NU is doing is developing a healthy, political culture in Indonesia for the long term."

According to the chairman of the NU Executive Committee, the three goals which the NU adopted at its meeting at the beginning of January 1985 were: first, carrying on its efforts in the fields of education, missionary activity, and

increasing its solidarity; secondly, development of the future generation over the next 10 years; and, thirdly, developing its skills in various fields of development.

The atmosphere at the opening of the provincial conference, which was attended by 182 persons, was relaxed and cheerful.

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CSO: 4213/157

INDONESIA

# DECLARATION OF FUSION REPUDIATED

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 23 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] Jakarta, 23 January---The Executive Committee of the Nahdatul Ulama (NU) [Muslim Scholars] had an exchange of views on 22 January with the Team for the Improvement and Control of the Position of the Development Unity Party (the P6 Team) at the office of the NU Executive Committee on Jalan Kramat Raya in Jakarta. At the meeting the question of the independence of the NU from the three social and political forces was discussed, as well as the question involving the preparation of regulations for national political life in accordance with the Pancasila [Five Principles of the Nation].

In a P6 press statement signed by Dr H. B. Tamam Achda, its secretary, and distributed to reporters at Parliament on 23 January it was said that the P6 Team and the NU Executive Committee had found they agreed on many points. According to the P6 Team, the attitude and opinion of the NU reflected a strategic point of view because it could assist in the implementation of Law No 3 of 1975 on political parties and on GOLKAR [Functional Groups political party], particularly with regard to its provisions on individual membership (active system) in all social and political forces.

The P6 Team and the NU Executive Committee also agreed that membership in the Development Unity Party (PPP), based on the 5 January 1973 declaration of fusion, as stated explicitly in the constitution of the PPP, must be regarded as no longer in effect since the enactment of Law No 3 of 1975.

The statement went on to say that the P6 Team and the NU Executive Committee considered that, in order to develop regulations for national political life in accordance with the Pancasila in the first years of the Fourth 5-Year Plan, all social and political forces must honestly and completely apply the Pancasila in all of the standards, attitudes, and practices of political life.

The acceptance of the Pancasila as the single founding principle of the three social and political forces, according to the P6 press statement, must be based on a totality of attitude and proper political behavior, in all of its manifestations and with all of its consequences.

## Cannot Be Postponed

Based on these considerations the press statement declared that the development of a national point of view can no longer be postponed. This requires making all social and political forces into political vehicles for all Indonesian citizens, without distinction as to religious or ethnic group, etc. The NU Executive Committee stated that the standards and behavior of party leadership must be developed in accordance with the norms of "Eastern philosophy." That is, it must not be conceited, arrogant, does not seek personal advantage, and is not pretentious.

If such attitudes develop, according to the NU Executive Committee, a broad gap will develop between party members and their leadership. In turn, this will cause political and social consequences which will seriously damage the national interest. Therefore, in the framework of supporting the development of regulations for political life in accordance with the Pancasila, the NU Executive Committee hoped that all NU members in all social and political forces would take an active role in the effort to renew political life.

In the two-page press statement issued on 22 January no mention was made of which members of the NU Executive Committee and of the P6 Team had taken part in the exchange of views. The chairman of the P6 Team is Dr Syarifuddin Harahap, and the secretary is Dr H. B. Taman Achda. These two persons have frequently been referred to in the mass media because on 3 December 1984 they were dismissed from their respective positions as deputy chairman of the Party Advisory Council and director of the Foreign Affairs Department under the Central Executive Council of the PPP. On 18 December 1984 the two were also expelled from membership in the PPP. On 7 January 1985 the Central Executive Council of the PPP asked the president to declare them no longer members of Parliament since they had been expelled from the PPP.

5170

CSO: 4213/157

INDONESIA

# URGENT NEED FOR ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION CITED

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 26 Jan 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] Jakarta, 25 January--There is now a pressing need for an anti-monopoly and anti-trust law so that an economy based on the Pancasila [Five Principles of the Nation] can be developed, as stated in the Constitution of 1945.

Sabam Sirait, secretary general of the Central Executive Council of the Indonesian Democracy Party (PDI), made this statement to reporters in Jakarta on 26 January.

Sabam went on to say that it was possible that such a draft law was now being considered by the government. However, as the preparation of a draft law takes a long time, whereas an anti-monopoly and anti-trust law is a pressing need, the government should immediately issue a regulation temporarily substituting for such a law.

Sabam hopes that this will be the case because people active in the business world themselves feel that monopolistic practices are now in effect and have a considerable effect on the functioning of the Pancasila economy.

He declared: "A monopolistic system is in conflict with the Pancasila economy. Therefore, an anti-monopoly and anti-trust law is a pressing need."

According to Sabam, who is also a member of the Supreme Advisory Council (DPA), with such a law it would be possible to regulate the business sector.

For example, the entities which need to be handled in the business sector are cooperatives, BUMN [state-owned business enterprises], and private business firms. Although all of them support each other, there must be a clarification of their respective areas of activity.

He said: "The present business sector is disorderly and shows clear signs of this monopolistic system."

He also does not agree, for example, that foreign banks should operate down to the village level because this is where government or private Indonesian banks should function.

According to Sabam, with an anti-monopoly and anti-trust law such practices would be prevented.

He said that there are many other examples. For example, in the transportation and warehousing sector certain commodities are largely controlled by certain businessmen, from the point of production to ultimate sale.

Therefore, according to the secretary general of the Central Executive Council of the PDI, an anti-monopoly and anti-trust law should immediately be enacted.

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CSO: 4213/157

INDONESIA

SUDOMO CALLS FOR SIMPLIFICATION OF FBSI STRUCTURE

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 22 Feb 85 pp A3, A4

[Text] Jakarta, 21 Feb (ANTARA)--Manpower Minister Sudomo has once again stressed the importance of the simplification of the Indonesian Labour Federation's (FBSI) organizational structure realizing that FBSI is a social force which is expected to be flexible, dynamic and practical.

"The goal of being a social force may only be reached if only that the FBSI's organizational structure is correctly simplified to guarantee swift and complete handlings of matters relating to labour," the minister said in his address to the 12th anniversary commemoration of the FBSI here Wednesday.

Minister Sudomo said that the structure of the FBSI organization should only consist of the central executive board, the regional executive board and the labour unions in companies.

Within the structure a form of department may be established, for example, a department of industry--the one which will deal with activities relating to industry, but the department should not subordinate the labour unions in the companies instead it should only take the function of coordinator.

The minister stressed the tripartite system--the government, the company management and the labour--has been set up not to confine the activities of the management and the labour. "With the tripartite I, indeed, "hug" the management as well as the labour but not hold one of them fast," he said. He stressed that labour problems will not be able to be solved in a good manner without involving the management and the labour.

Being the only organization of labours in Indonesia Minister Sudomo hoped that FBSI would in the future be more capable in solidifying and developing its members, and in being the partner of the government in developing the country and nation.

The head of the FBSI, Agus Sudono, meanwhile, expected that the management and the labours would not become two powers which oppose each other but rather have the same spirit to bring common welfare. Agus Sudono said he was happy to see that between the management and the labour there had already been good

relations. He added in guiding the members FBSI good relations. He added in guiding the members FBSI always bases its actions on ideological and political principles in order to guarantee the presence of state and national consciousness among them.

The 21th anniversary of the FBSI was Wednesday commemorated modestly, attended by some manpower figures, including the ILO representative in Jakarta.

CSO: 4200/591

INDONESIA

# KOREM 174 FORMED; KODAM XV TO BE LIQUIDATED

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 29 Jan 85 p 3

[Text] Ambon, 28 January--Brig Gen H. Simandjuntak, commander of Military Region XV/Pattunyra, formally presided over the activation of Military District (KOREM) 174/Maluku on 17 January in Ambon. The activation of the new command was marked by three salvoes of artillery, which was responded to by applause on the part of those attending the ceremony.

The formation of KOREM 174/Maluku is in accordance with an operational order by the Army chief of staff dated 22 September 1984 on the reorganization of the Army and the "Amatto Pattimura" operational order of October 1984.

The principal, subordinate elements of KOREM 174 are KODIM [Military Sub-District] 1501 in North Maluku, KODIM 1502 in Central Maluku, KODIM 1504 on Ambon Island, Infantry Battalions 731 and 732, and an intelligence platoon.

Col Soeharsono S. has been appointed commander of KOREM 174/Maluku. His previous assignment was that of assistant for personnel to the chief of staff of Military Region XV/Pattimura. Colonel Soeharsono graduated from the National Military Academy in Magelang [Central Java] in 1963.

At the ceremony Brig Gen H. Simandjuntak, the commander of Military Region XV/Pattimura, also pinned the badges of rank and turned over the command baton to Colonel Soeharsono, the commander of KOREM 174/Maluku. Lt Col Jopie Winston Sakal, a 1964 graduate of the National Military Academy, was appointed chief of staff of the new KOREM. He had previously been deputy assistant for operations in Military Region XV/Pattimura.

With the formation of KOREM 174 and the liquidation of Military Region XV/Pattimura in the next 2 months, many community groups are concerned, fearful, and worried that security activity in the area will be delayed or will not be performed efficiently. According to the commander of Military Region XV/Pattimura, "there is no reason for this." This is because the reorganization, which affects both combat and reserve units, was carefully considered, he said.

#### in Phases

During the remaining period of 2 months before Military Region XV/Pattimura is dissolved, command activities will gradually be turned over to KOREM 174. In that connection Brig Gen H. Simandjuntak hoped that all ranks in the Indonesian Armed Forces in the area, the provincial government, and community leaders as well as the people of Maluku will continue to provide their support, so that the essential tasks of the KOREM can be carried out smoothly and successfully. The commander of Military Region XV/Pattimura will continue to be present until KOREM 174 is turned over to Military Region VIII/Trikora, which will include the provinces of Maluku and Irian Jaya.

There is no definite information available on the location of the headquarters of the future Military Region VIII/Trikora--whether it will be located in Jayapura or in Ambon--and who will be its commander.

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CSO: 4213/157

INDONESIA

EAST JAVA'S 1984 EXPORTS SURPASS TARGETS

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 22 Jan 85 p 8

[Text] Surabaya--East Java non-petroleum and natural gas exports during 1984 surpassed established targets, amounting to \$424.1 million by value and totaling 1,256,164 tons by volume. This is the highest level of exports from East Java since the First 5-Year Plan. Exports during 1984 were higher than those in 1983, when they totaled \$325.3 million and had a volume of 1,058,573 tons, an increase of 30.36 percent.

Data from the East Java Permanent Export Development Working Committee on exports were issued on 22 January. During the Third 5-Year Plan the highest export level ever reached amounted to \$325.3 million in 1983. The highest previous level was achieved in 1979, at the beginning of the Third 5-Year Plan, when exports amounted to \$313 million.

During subsequent years exports declined. In 1980 East Java exports only amounted to \$259.4 million. In 1981 they rose to \$267.7 million and increased to \$277.1 million in 1982. In 1983 they rose beyond the 1979 record, with a value of \$325.3 million. In 1984 East Java exports jumped further to \$424.1 million.

The East Java KKPE (Export Development Working Group) considers that the increase in East Java non-petroleum and natural gas exports was due to several factors, including the government's monetary policy, involving devaluation of the rupiah in terms of the U. S. dollar on several occasions since March 1983. Initially, the exchange rate was 970 rupiahs to \$1.00. In April 1984 the currency was devalued to 1,018 rupiahs to \$1.00 and in January 1985, to 1,080 rupiahs to \$1.00.

Declining

In the course of 1984 East Java exports on a monthly basis reflected a declining trend. In December 1984 East Java only obtained \$32,287,127 in foreign exchange from exports. This was the lowest monthly figure during the second half of 1984. The second lowest monthly figure occurred in March, when only \$29.2 million in exports were shipped.

During the second half of 1984 East Java exports reached their highest monthly value in September, when they amounted to \$40.6 million. However, this was not equal to the record achieved in January 1984, when there were \$41.8 million in exports. During the following months exports declined to \$40.2 million in October. In November 1984 exports were only \$38.3 million, while in December they declined by 15.68 percent to \$32.3 million.

INDONESIA

WEAK FRENCH FRANC BLAMED FOR DECLINE IN EXPORTS TO FRANCE

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 23 Jan 85 pp 1, 7

[Text] Jakarta, HARIAN UMUM AB--The principal obstacle to trade between Indonesia and France is the decline in the value of the French franc. As a result, there is less incentive for Indonesian exporters to ship their products to France.

This was stated by Dr Soesilo Sardadi, director general of foreign trade, to reporters in Jakarta on 22 January after accompanying the acting minister of trade in receiving a visit from a French parliamentary delegation led by Charles V. Josselin.

Soesilo Sardadi said that the decline in the value of the French franc on the world foreign exchange market did not provide a stimulus for Indonesian exporters to sell their products to France.

In this connection the acting minister of trade urged the French Government to make sure that the French franc does decline further in value. If the franc is stabilized, Indonesian exporters may have an incentive to export their goods to that country.

At present the value of the U. S. dollar on the international foreign exchange market is steadily increasing, and this is providing an incentive to Indonesian exporters to sell to countries which make payments in U. S. dollars.

At their meeting the French Parliamentary Delegation and the acting minister of trade discussed increasing economic cooperation and trade between the two countries.

The balance of trade between Indonesia and France over the past 5 years has always benefitted France. In this connection Minister Bustanil hoped that the balance of trade between the two countries would approach equilibrium in the future.

The French Delegation also agreed that the balance of trade between Indonesia and France could be brought into equilibrium in the future. It was hoped that this question will be discussed on the occasion of the meeting of the Joint Indonesian-French Working Group, which will be held in September 1985.

INDONESIA

## MODIFIED BIMAS CREDIT SYSTEM DESCRIBED

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 11 Jan 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] Bengkulu, 11 January--Beginning with the 1985 planting season BIMAS (Mass Guidance) credits for paddy and secondary crops will be abolished. Farmers requiring credits for expanding the production of their crops will be provided with assistance by the KUD (Village Unit Cooperatives). This was stated by Engr Dudung Abdul Adjid, secretary of the BIMAS Control Board on 10 January in Bengkulu.

Dudung made this statement when he spoke after Governor Soeprapto of Bengkulu had administered the oath of office to Adam Juned Bsc and installed him in his new functions as secretary of the BIMAS Daily Management Section for Bengkulu Province.

In addition to credits through the KUD, farmers or livestock raisers will be able to use other credit facilities, including those provided by village offices of the BRI [Indonesian People's Bank] and the KIK/KMKP [Small Investment Credit/Permanent Working Capital Credit] program. Credits under these programs can be extended by all lending banks, including the Bank Pembangunan Daerah [Provincial Development Bank].

### Delinquent Debts

Although the BIMAS credit program will be abolished as of the beginning of the 1985 planting season, this does not mean that delinquent BIMAS credits, which are currently very large, will be cancelled. However, the repayment of the BIMAS credits must be improved, using the potential repayment capacities of groups of farmers and supported by and stimulated in a coordinated way by the BIMAS organization and the teams set up under Presidential Instruction 10 of 1981 at the district, regency, and provincial levels. The Bank Ekspor Impor [Export Import Bank] and the BPD [Village Development Bank] will provide funds to support the intensification of production program.

### Planting Hard Fibers

Whereas in the past the BIMAS program only handled the planting of food crops, now the BIMAS program will be responsible for the planting of hard fibers, the raising of livestock, and fisheries. It is for that reason that reorganization

of BIMAS has become necessary. Based on Presidential Decision No 62 of 1983, changes have been made in the composition and role of various offices involved in handling the intensification program.

Dudung said that at the provincial level the most important change was the transfer of daily responsibility for the program. That is, the position of chief of the Daily Management Section, which was originally held by the chief of the Provincial Food Crop Agricultural Service, has now been renamed to be chief of the BIMAS Daily Management Section and will be held by the chief of the Provincial Office of the Department of Agriculture. The same is also true of the position and composition of the staff assisting the leaders of a provincial BIMAS management unit. In this case the post of secretary of the provincial BIMAS Daily Management Section, which was originally held on an additional duty basis by a chief of a sub-service of the provincial food crop agricultural service, will be held by the secretary of the provincial BIMAS daily management section on a full time basis. This position will be held by an official at the Echelon III/A level and may not be held on an additional duty basis by an official from another duty section.

As a coordinating body the task of the BIMAS control board will be to work with other government offices to achieve the goals set out in the 5-year plan.

The BIMAS control board and all of its subordinate bodies are responsible for achieving complete self-sufficiency in food, so that Indonesia will no longer suffer a shortage of rice, corn, or soybeans and will no longer have to import sugar. The nutritional state of the people will continue to improve, while the imports of cotton can be reduced, Dudung said.

#### Priority

In another part of his speech Engineer Dudung said that in welcoming the first year of the Fourth 5-Year Plan the minister of agriculture, who is also chairman of the BIMAS Control Board, had decided on the commodities which will come under the intensification program implemented by the BIMAS Control Board. A few of the commodities which will receive priority attention are: paddy, secondary crops (particularly corn and soybeans), vegetables (particularly shallots, garlic, and red peppers), sugar cane, cotton, and shrimp and bandeng [salt water fish raised in brackish water ponds]. Meanwhile, other commodities still under consideration for inclusion within the BIMAS system include meat from chickens (but not from pure-bred or well-known varieties), livestock used for agricultural work, coconuts, and tobacco.

5170

CSO: 4213/152

INDONESIA

# INVESTMENT BOARD CHIEF ON INVESTMENTS IN 1985

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 12 Jan 85 pp 1, 4

[Text] Jakarta, PELITA--It is expected that prospects for capital investment in 1985 will be the same as in 1984, in view of the fact that applications for domestic capital investment [PMDN] were 80 percent of the previous year's level, while applications for foreign capital investment [PMA] were 75 percent of the previous year's level, even though the government has announced its intention to collect a value added tax [PPN].

Engineer Suhartoyo, chairman of the BKPM (Capital Investment Coordination Board), was answering questions in Jakarta on 11 January. He added that in this connection the implementation of the program for simplifying license issuing procedures would be tested in 1985. The simplification of the procedures involves the applications, the time for the completion of action, and so forth.

Whereas previously the issuance of a license took at least 3 months, in some cases it now takes only about 1 month, he said.

Regarding the most active sector for capital investment in 1985, it is estimated that it will continue to be manufacturing (industrial firms), and there may be substantial investment in the estate agricultural and food agricultural sector.

Up to now a number of applications have been received, and SPS (Temporary Permits) have already been issued.

According to available data for 1984, applications for domestic capital investment were 80 percent of the value of investment applications in 1983 and 1982. Thus, they only declined by 20 percent. Applications for foreign capital investment were 75 percent of the 1983 level, reflecting a decline of 25 percent.

Suhartoyo said that, in view of the comments made by some people on presently sluggish business conditions, it is clear that the decline in capital investment applications has not been particularly great.

Meanwhile, the value of permits issued in 1984 (for both domestic and foreign capital investment) was 7.2 trillion rupiahs. This means that the investment target was achieved, for total investments were planned to reach 7 trillion rupiahs, and this target was later reduced to 6.5 trillion rupiahs.

However, Suhartoyo said he could not say how large the capital investment target would be in 1985. Essentially, growth was estimated as about the same as in 1984. However, the Capital Investment Coordination Board will emphasize export-oriented investment.

In this connection he said that there are now good arrangements made by the minister of finance for the restructuring of industry. The Departments of Industry and Forestry have declared that the textile, wood, and machinery industries may be restructured. This is a very good time to do this, he added.

#### Middle East Has Not Yet Reached Its Full Investment Potential

In answer to a question Suhartoyo said that the investment of capital by Middle Eastern countries in Indonesia has not yet reached its potential. Generally, when they invest their capital, they look for something which is certain and which brings in a high return. As a result, their investment targets tend to be countries which can guarantee their investments, or developed countries in general.

He also stated that there are no Indonesian investors who are investing their capital abroad. There also has been no expansion in the investment of capital in the automobile industry or the two-wheeled vehicle industry.

He said: "The BKPM is considering the foundry and forging industry, where up to now there have been four capital investment applications, including two applications involving domestic capital and two involving foreign capital. However, the government has decided that it will approve only one application. The two domestic capital applicants have been advised to join together, so that in the future there will only be one additional foundry and forging company."

The BKPM is also carrying on consultations with the technical government departments involved. For example, if there are some matters in doubt, the BKPM will consult with the technical department concerned. He said that this process will certainly take a long time to handle properly. He said this in answer to a question about applications which had been "held" for a long time at the BKPM, without any clear indication for the investor as to whether his application has been approved or not.

Regarding the powers of the provincial offices of the BKPM, he admitted that there was only one stop service for provincial permits, that is, supporting permits such as land permits, building permits, and permits dealing with other obstacles. However, the principal permits are issued by the central office of the BKPM.

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CSO: 4213/152

INDONESIA

PAY RAISE FOR PRIVATE WORKERS DISCUSSED

Pay Raise Proposed

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 12 Jan 85 pp 1, 11

[Text] Agus Sudono, general chairman of the Central Executive council of the FBSI [All Indonesian Federation of Workers], has said that with the 20 percent increase in the pay of state employees, members of the armed forces, and retired persons, the pay of private workers should be increased in accordance with the capacities of the companies involved.

He told an ANTARA representative in Jakarta on 10 January: "I regard the increase in pay for state employees, members of the armed forces, and retired persons as a blood transfusion for the business world, which is going through a recession."

According to Sudono, on the whole the increased salaries for state employees, members of the armed forces, and retired persons amounts to 1.3 trillion rupiahs. This means that state employees, members of the armed forces, and retired persons are better able to meet the five basic requirements of life, including food and housing.

By improving the financial position of state employees, members of the armed forces, and retired persons through a pay raise costing 1.3 trillion rupiahs, the private sector has been placed in a position to hire more workers and improve sluggish business activity.

When the private sector is able to employ more workers, this means it can re-hire workers whom it was forced to lay off due to the world business recession.

Therefore, Agus Sudono said, the increase in salaries for state employees, members of the armed forces, and retired persons is a refreshing breeze for national economic growth as a whole.

Regarding the size of a salary increase for private workers, Agus Sudono said that the FBSI could not determine what the percentage increase should be. However, this should be discussed between workers and management, in accordance with the position of the company.

## Minister Comments on Proposal

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 14 Jan 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] Jakarta, HARIAN UMUM AB--Adjusting the salaries of private workers will be handled through a meeting of management, labor, and government representatives next week. Therefore, private workers are urged not to move too fast in demanding salary increases, in connection with the 20 percent salary increase of state employees, members of the armed forces, and retired persons, which will begin to be paid in April 1985.

This was stated by Minister of Manpower Sudomo on the occasion of the installation in office of the Jakarta Council on Work Safety, the Jakarta Salary Research Council, and the Committee for the Development of Work Safety in Jakarta Business Firms, at a ceremony held in Jakarta on 12 January.

Before reading his prepared speech on the occasion, Minister Sudomo declared that he had no objection to the declarations made by members of Parliament and by the general chairman of the FBSI, who urged private companies to increase the salaries of their employees. However, he asked that these statements be accompanied by an evaluation of the situation and the conditions affecting the various companies.

He said that if this is not done, such statements will be followed by demands by the workers, including those working for small companies, and this will have a negative impact and will cause other forms of social unrest which could harm order and security.

Sudomo recalled that in our country there are three kinds of companies. That is, large, medium-sized, and small. The large and medium-sized firms can handle this question because they can afford the increases. However, if small firms are forced to increase the salary of their workers by 20 percent, it is feared that they will be forced to close their doors.

Large and medium-sized business firms have increased the welfare of their workers substantially through collective bargaining agreements (KKB) which are regularly updated and improved. Indeed, their employees' welfare has been increased through pay raises every 2 years. In 1984 alone 468 companies signed collective bargaining agreements affecting 75,751 workers. On a cumulative basis companies have signed a total of 5,412 collective bargaining agreements affecting 590,000 workers.

Collective bargaining agreements have not yet been required to be applied to small business firms. This is because, according to Sudomo, they still follow a traditional family management system. He said: "They have not yet prepared regulations for their companies, and, indeed, they may not pay taxes."

The minister considers that, in fact, private salaries are higher than those of state employees, who receive salaries which make life a "struggle." The salary of state employees had not been increased for a long time, and only recently was it increased, in accordance with the capacities of the government.

In this connection he asked that not too many demands should be made before the national tripartite meeting is held between the minister of manpower, the general chairman of the Central Executive Council of the FBSI, and the general chairman of the Central Executive Council of PUSPI/KADIN [Indonesian Businessmen's Social Affairs Consultative Assembly/Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry]. A meeting of this kind was also held in 1984 to decide on the adjustment of private workers' salaries, following the increase in prices of petroleum products and the devaluation of the rupiah.

Sudomo added that in 1984 the government also increased minimum salaries for daily paid workers. On the average, these were raised to 1,000 rupiahs per day. This represented a government initiative to improve the welfare of the workers.

5170

CSO: 4213/152

INDONESIA

'SEIZURE' OF SHIP CLARIFIED

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 20 Feb 85 p A8

[Text] Surabaya, 20 Feb (ANTARA)--The KM Nusantara freighter owned by PT Bahana Utama Lines Jakarta, which was previously reported pirated Sunday night by a vessel bearing a Singaporean flag, turned out to be only taken away from Indonesian waters.

Chief of the Surabaya Sea and Coast Security Martin Nyo said to newsmen here Tuesday that "it is untrue that the 2,788 dwt freighter loaded with cement and cars was pirated because there were no crews aboard when the freighter was found."

In an effort to ask for help, all the 16 crew members of the Nusantara freighter have launched to sea by safety boats and abandoned the ship, according to a cable message sent by KM Suryakarya freighter which accidentally witnessed the event.

At the time of the incident, another Singaporean flag freighter, "Osa Ospray" heading for Biak, identified the emergency state of Nusantara and then informed and asked the Wester Tor vessel to give aid to the ships.

When arriving on the Masalembo waters, Wester Tor found out that KM Nusantara had no crew aboard. The ship was then dragged out of Masalembo waters.

"Starting from the incident, a dispute arose when the owner of the Nusantara chased the Wester Tor to regain the abandoned freighter provided a negotiation is duly made before the hand-over. The request was rejected by the owner of Nusantara.

According to Martin Nyo, under the sea law, an abandoned ship on free waters is allowed to be dragged by those which find it.

The Surabaya sea and coast security team Sunday night dispatched a patrol boat to the site of incident for inspection under the order of Directorate General of Sea Communications. The Nusantara is at present still on the Masalembo waters.

CSO: 4200/591

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

STATE SHIPPING CO FINANCIAL STATUS--Jakarta, 21 Feb (ANTARA)--Pelni, one of Indonesia's oldest and largest state-run shipping companies, faced liquidity problems in early 1983, causing many of its ships to stop operations for lack of money to buy fuel, Sudarso Mustafa, the firm's president director, told a hearing with parliament here Thursday. Pelni needed up to Rp 5 billion each month for the operation of its ships, while its debts totalled Rp 20 billion in 1982. As the operation of MS Kerinci, MS Kambuna and MS Rinjani was still at a loss, the company's 1984 business gains were still less than those of 1983. The loss for 1985, after taking depreciation into account, was estimated to increase due to the operation of MS Umsini and MS Rinjani for a full year. The loss incurred by the two vessels, after taking depreciation into account, reached Rp 5,485 million. Without depreciation, the two ships were estimated to suffer a loss of Rp 1,510 million in 1985, he said. To correct past mistakes, Pelni's management has started a short-term program of organizational improvement, prevention of financial leaks and intensification of control. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 22 Feb 85 p A12]

CSO: 4200/591

LAOS

COLUMN BLASTS THAI ON BORDER ISSUE

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 17 Jan 85 p 2

[Column by Phomphiphak: "Only Cowards Fear the Truth"]

[Text] According to the principles of dialectics, "those who dare to speak the truth are pure." As for those who deceive, they are cowards and fear the truth; they are comparable to the right-wing reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, who are underhanded, deceitful and falsely accuse others and who therefore fear the truth and do not dare to speak the truth.

This has been confirmed in that: since the right wing reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles siezed the three Lao villages in Paklai District, Sayabouri Province on 6 June 1984, they have not once dared to meet and talk truthfully with the Lao side. They always turn things around and falsely accuse the Lao side; for example, in the two talks which were held they said again and again that "there must be various technical surveys which [we] felt were not necessary at all because the provisions of the treaty between France and Siam make it clear that" the three villages are Lao and the area is affiliated with the Lao People's Democratic Republic according to all laws.

They were overwhelmed by the evidence and by the vigorous protests of the masses both domestic and foreign; this embarrassed them and caused them to withdraw their forces from the three villages. However the essence of the matter is quite different: they did not withdraw their forces from the area of the three villages at all--the evidence confirms that although the right-wing reactionary Thai might have withdrawn from the three Lao villages, they are still holding the high ground in the area of the three Lao villages. They have not proceeded according to their promise to the United Nations. And more serious than that they are still picking up Lao people from the three villages and holding them in Thailand. In addition they refuse to pay compensation for damages. This shows that the right-wing reactionary Thai do not accept Lao sovereignty in the area of the three villages and do not accept the truth of what they have done to the Lao people at all.

All this is the truth and the right-wing reactionary Thai do not dare to reveal it to the people. At present they and a number of their propaganda

vehicles are still being stubborn and blindly accusing the Lao side as follows: "in regards to the situation of the three villages, the Lao side is not sincere in its desire to solve the problem by peaceful means because the Lao side has infiltrated meuthisam [agents]. If the Lao side is sincere, it must hold talks". The arrogant statements of some of the right-wing reactionary Thai, especially General Athit Kamlangek, and some of their propaganda tools are statements which turn the truth upside down; these are deceitful statements which no one can believe because at all times since the right-wing reactionary Thai invaded and seized the three Lao villages, the Lao side has always sincerely wanted to solve the problem peacefully. This can be seen in the letter of the Foreign Ministry of the Lao People's Democratic Republic of 24 November 1984 sent to the Thai Foreign Ministry; the contents of the letter clearly show that "the Lao side sincerely desires to solve the problem peacefully by talks." But the response from the right-wing reactionary Thai, especially the Thai Foreign Minister, Mr Sitthi Savetsila, is that "the Thai side has no need to talk with the Lao side, and the Thai side will not pay compensation for damages to the Lao side because both sides caused comparable damage."

We compared these two statements and realized that one group of right-wing reactionary Thai wanted talks and another group did not want talks with Laos. It is clear that there is disagreement among them. More serious than that they are not their own boss, and today it is also clear that the incident of the three Lao villages as well as the incident which they are responsible for on the Thai-Cambodian border are nothing but a detailed plan from the great power expansionists and the American imperialists. According to a statement of a representative of the American imperialists recently, "the situation on the Thai-Cambodian border is such that Americans must plan on sending weapons to Thailand before schedule." In addition the power holders in Beijing told the Thai ambassador to Beijing that, "Beijing agrees with Thai policy on the Thai-Cambodian border situation and on the Lao-Thai incident. Beijing is ready to respond and help Thailand and will not let Thailand be isolated."

The right-wing reactionary Thai, as we said, are liars who fear the truth, and this comedy of theirs, even though it has been shown unsuccessfully many times already, must continue to be shown because it directs attention at American arms sales as well as the direct cooperation which General Athit Kamlangek has undertaken with the power holders in Beijing and, to mention another, the following of the orders of "Phi Liang" [guardian].

General Athid Kamlangek, after suffering an embarrassing defeat in the government over the devaluation of the Baht, is not down and out. He is waiting quietly in order to regain his popularity. The events on the Thai-Cambodian border are similar to the situation of the three Lao villages after [he] first sent the army to attack the Lao side, and Athit is using every method to try to get the government involved and to transfer responsibility for solving [the problem] to the government. When he saw that he would not be rescued, "in his own words he said at one point that" "I am a soldier and if the government orders me to pull back, I pull back, and if the government orders me to stay, I stay." In regards to this

statement, if a reporter had asked: General, when you invaded the three Lao villages, it was not the government but Beijing which ordered it; then why did you invade? And when you were beyond saving like that, why did you want to shift responsibility to the government? In this situation is Athit Kamlangek justified in saying that he is a military man? Would anyone dare to question the general like this? The reporters fear his influence because of an incident once when a reporter asked about his extending his government service. The commander of the army became very angry and said, "that is my business. Why do you want to get involved? Whether I stay or go is my business."

All this is the truth, the truth about the right-wing reactionary Thai who have become tools serving the plans of the Beijing great power expansionists to expand the war against the three countries of Indo-China. We are confident that the Thai people do not want war just as the Lao people do not. The Lao people and the Thai people are neighbors, and the people of our two countries have always been like brothers. There has been a saying to this day that "when the right bank gets tangled up, the left bank clears it up." Therefore we know that the Thai people have a sense of justice, will feel obliged to resist the evil, insane plans of the right-wing reactionaries among the Thai power holders, and will definitely not be willing to listen to the deceitful propaganda of the right-wing reactionary Thai; they know what is just, they like the truth, they know the truth, and they are not afraid of the truth or of speaking the truth.

8149

CSO: 4206/95

LAOS

# ARTICLE LISTS OBJECTIVES FOR ARMY

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 22 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by P. Sainam-ngim: "The Objectives of Our Army Now"]

[Text] At present, our revolution has entered its 10th year of defending and building the Lao People's Democratic Republic on the path of socialist transformation and construction with triumphant results. Support is firm everywhere.

On entering this new period the conflict between us and the enemy has become fierce. We must resist enemy operations for destruction and sabotage in many areas and must always be prepared to fight in defense and resist an invasion. As the Third Party Congress reported, defending the nation and the peace is considered the first and most important duty. This duty is such that our entire party, our entire army and all our people must know and accept the political policies [involved] and the policies for the defense of the nation and the entire people. The entire party [is working] to increase the strength of the people of the various ethnic groups throughout the country for defending the nation and the peace firmly, to increase and improve cooperation in all areas of struggle with Vietnam and Cambodia, which are fraternal countries, and to join in solidarity with and rely on various kinds of aid from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in order to maintain peace and normalcy with firm support. [The party is also working] to increase the strength to defend the nation and to be prepared at all times to defeat the schemes and the aggression of the enemy no matter what its size, composition or strategy and no matter in what area or province of the country.

In order to increase the great zeal of the army for performing its duty of defending the nation and the peace, the Third Party Congress called on our army to strive to perform its duties, as described below, completely and triumphantly:

1. To encourage all soldiers throughout the army to elevate their love of country and socialism more and more, to increase their awareness and preparedness to fight and fight well, to resolutely defend the national sovereignty and the new system, to recognize clearly the schemes of the enemy, and to be determined to resist the psychological warfare, espionage and all destructive operations of the enemy.

2. To work to improve the peace at the grassroots level by following the policy of returning to the grassroots level and vigorously and correctly supporting the three leadership areas of the party aimed at achieving three objectives simultaneously, which are: resisting the enemy, building up and improving organization at the grassroots level, and vigorously improving production to improve the people's standard of living.

3. To work to make the people's armed forces stronger in all areas, to steadily modernize the revolutionary army, to make the armed forces of the masses broad-based and stable, to pay attention to the important consideration of improving the political qualities and combat and work skills of the armed forces more firmly, vigorously and universally than in the past so that they have sufficient strength and capability to perform every duty and to fight and fight well, to overcome every enemy scheme for aggression and destruction everywhere, and to perform the duty of working with and arousing the masses, which the party and state have assigned to our army, for grassroots construction and production to transform and build up the socialist economy to have great capabilities.

4. To get involved in rebuilding the nation's economy and to transform it and build a triumphant socialist economy, to crush every destructive enemy scheme against the economy, to support the increase in saving, to protect and use the technical weapons of the army well, to assure that one conducts oneself according to the objectives issued by the ministry to improve the standard of army life steadily.

5. To increase combat solidarity, to support the revolutionary struggle of the peoples and armies of fraternal socialist countries and revolutionary movements of the world and cooperate closely with Vietnam and Cambodia in struggle and depend on the aid of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, to raise the combat effectiveness of our armed forces, and to increase the strength for national defense and protect the peace of the country.

We are very proud to be brave soldiers of the Lao People's Army.

With happiness and pride in the history and zeal of our army, all our soldiers must struggle to raise their level constantly and train to be firm and flawless soldiers for the nation and be people who are politically firm, have a spirit of solidarity, are able to fight and work skillfully and have a high spirit of struggle so that the departments and units are always strong and firm and accomplish their duties triumphantly in all situations.

8149

CSO: 4206/95

MALAYSIA

COUNTRY URGED TO REMAIN IN UNESCO

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 8 Jan 85 p 7

[Editorial: "Malaysia and UNESCO"]

[Text] Should Malaysia follow the lead of its neighbor, Singapore, and leave the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)? This question undoubtedly crossed the minds of many persons when Singapore decided recently to leave UNESCO.

Singapore is the third nation after the United States and the United Kingdom to take this step. Since this republic is a member of ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations], does it follow that Singapore's move reflects a consensus among ASEAN nations? And is the step taken by Singapore a signal that other ASEAN nations will leave UNESCO?

For Malaysia, this question was answered yesterday [7 January] by Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, minister of education. He explained that although the final decision on leaving that world body rested with the cabinet, for the time being Malaysia did not want to leave UNESCO.

The reason for remaining in UNESCO is that Malaysia feels its participation in that United Nations body is of benefit to this country. This, of course, cannot be denied because UNESCO has provided various services to this country. It cooperated with Malaysia in preparing a number of studies including those on Malay culture. We have also benefited from grants received from time to time for training people of this country in various fields. Moreover, we have been assisted by experts who have been sent to Malaysia by that world body to conduct workshops on various educational, scientific and cultural projects.

The benefits we have obtained clearly far outweigh the contributions we have made to that organization. Although UNESCO is not 100 percent perfect, membership in the organization has been very beneficial to Malaysia. For that reason, it would not be wise for us to leave it just because other nations are doing so.

America and Britain left UNESCO after failing to set it up so that it would serve their own interests especially after that organization became increas-

ingly critical of the Western world's new form of colonization of the developing world through education and communication.

However, we feel the Third World can obtain the knowledge it seeks through that organization. If we leave UNESCO, it means we have surrendered to the intimidations of advanced nations who, of course, would like to see this organization in disarray.

Therefore, developing nations should take a firm stand in continuing to support UNESCO even though the organization will no longer receive American dollar aid.

6804

CSO: 4213/150

MALAYSIA

# DAP'S RACIAL POLICY CRITICIZED

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 19 Jan 85 p 8

[Editorial: "DAP and Its Racial Policy"]

[Text] Apparently the step taken by Mr Yong Wee Yook, member of the Melaka State Legislative Assembly, to leave the DAP [Democratic Action Party] has opened the door to Mr Lim Kit Siang's (that party's general secretary) awareness of the party's error to date in exploiting sensitive issues that could threaten Malaysia and its people.

Mr Lim's doleful statement of 5 days ago, when he said his party was prepared to cooperate with the National Front on matters of importance to all the people, is of interest.

Even though he made no frank admission of error, his statement sounded as though the DAP was now beginning to be aware of its error in playing racial politics which is being rejected now by DAP members themselves.

Mr Yong's step is like an early warning to the DAP to immediately become aware of the need to be a responsible opposition party and not an opposition party that runs amok in its opposition.

Mr Lim is aware that there is a new Malaysian generation who no longer can be fooled by racial issues or exploited by matters put to it for the short-term political interests of some DAP leaders.

What is happening here is a reflection of the greater tragedy the DAP will face in the future if it continues to play the dangerous tune which has already been rejected by the masses.

Mr Yong is one of the founders of the Melaka DAP, and his leaving the party should not be viewed merely as a demonstration. It shows that long-time DAP members see that the party is now deviating far from the role it should properly play.

Mr Yong apparently lost confidence in the future of the DAP as long as its leaders continued to take a racial attitude. Apparently Mr Lim has sufficiently strong reasons for regretting the loss of the Melaka DAP leader.

If Mr Lim saw the Bukit China and Papan issues as an error on the part of the government, Mr Yong's departure from the party must be studied, for the leadership itself has made the real error.

By igniting the fires of racialism in issues that came before it, the DAP demonstrated that it had no idea of the effect this would have on the nation as a whole. The government is trying to eradicate racialism while the DAP is stirring it up. This is the error that must be admitted by Mr Lim.

6804

CSO: 4213/150

MALAYSIA

COUNTRY STILL NEEDS FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 14 Jan 85 p 10

[Editorial: "We Still Need Foreign Investment"]

[Text] Although Malaysia levied a number of restrictions on foreign investors, they actually are less restrictive than those levied on such investors by many other developing nations. The reorganization of the business sector outlined in the New Economic Policy has now been fully accepted by foreign capitalists. The problem now is not the reluctance of foreign investors to sell some of their shares to local investors but the incapability of our financial sphere and the expertise available in local investor circles to take over so much capital.

Investors long active in Malaysia fully accept these restrictions. As a whole they feel Malaysia's policies are acceptable and readily understandable. They often say it is true that Malaysia does not change its policies arbitrarily. Further, foreign investors are prepared to bide by those restrictions because Malaysia offers a safe and profitable investment climate. Malaysia's politics are among the most stable in this region. In a turbulent world and with chaotic economies, not many nations can offer an investment climate like that of Malaysia.

Nevertheless, this does not mean we should be complacent. We must continue "to sell" this country to foreign investors and in particular to sell them the idea of investing in small and uncomplicated businesses that have a real potential and to which new technology can be adapted. We still need capital and foreign expertise for our industrial projects. As Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad said at the end of last week, foreign capital is still needed to support Malaysia's economic growth. Although the foreign capital that has been invested in Malaysia in the past several years is satisfying, fields that could be springboards for investment are rather limited. Most investment is directed toward the oil and gas sector. Last year investment in this sector was estimated to rise by 7.6 percent to M\$3.247 billion. This trend apparently is of concern to the government.

Although much new capital has been invested in the oil and gas sector, it has had little effect on creating many more jobs. The oil and gas industry is a capital-intensive industry. What Malaysia needs now are skilled-labor and technology-intensive industries. In this connection, the establishment of industries which grow because of low labor costs, such as textile and electronic

component industries, must no longer be encouraged because workers' wages are rising. In addition, plant automation could result in masses of workers being laid off in the future by companies which formerly employed many workers.

Also in this connection, priority must be given to close cooperation with neighboring nations in the investment field. Healthy investment relations have been formed with Singapore, and most of our foreign investment now comes from Singapore. Most of Malaysia's big companies actively operate in Singapore as do big Singapore companies in Malaysia. Shares of most of these companies are owned by the people of both countries, and their shares are traded on the stock exchanges of both countries--the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange and the Singapore Stock Exchange.

Being aware of this, Mr Daim Zainuddin, finance minister, recommended that companies capitalized by Singaporeans in Malaysia should be considered a special case in the reorganization.

His idea is logical. We might use these companies to attract much more foreign investment because of Singapore's special position in the financial sphere. The advantage of doing so is more apparent now because the Singapore Government is actively reorganizing its industrial structure, and the establishment of some types of companies is no longer encouraged in that country. A basic agreement has been reached between our two governments to encourage some of the industries that no longer are of interest to Singapore to come to Malaysia. With some encouragement, we are certain that they will cross the Tebrau Strait.

6804

CSO: 4213/150

PHILIPPINES

GENERAL REFUTES CLAIMS OF U.S. 'INTERVENTION' IN MILITARY

HK271109 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 19 Feb 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] This is in response to an article entitled "U.S. Hand in R.P. Military Exposed" by Mr Joel C. Paredes in your February 4, 1985, issue.

The article, based on an alleged report of a Washington-based research firm, the Philippine Support Committee (PSC), claims that the U.S. Government has taken certain steps to intervene in the internal affairs of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] and intimates that such intervention will probably increase as the domestic insurgency problem continues to deteriorate.

Allow me to specify factual developments relevant to the entirety of the functioning of your armed forces in order to inform the public and to correct all misimpressions that may have been created by the article. These are the following:

1. Adm. William Crowe, USCINCPAC, allegedly led a high level inter-agency task force, reportedly created in August 1984, in a fact-finding mission in the Philippines and discovered the Philippine military to be "performing poorly." In 1984, Adm. Crowe was in the Philippines on three instances:  
a) 31 January 1984, for a 3-hour refuelling stop-over at Clark Air Base on his way to Indonesia; b) 13-15 June 1984, for the 26th anniversary meeting of the Philippines-United States Mutual Defense Board, [MDB]; and c) 5 August 1984, for 3-hour refuelling stop-over at Clark Air Base on his way to Bangkok, Thailand. On these occasions, his retinue consisted of members of his own staff. While he expressed concern over the security of the U.S. facilities during these visits, he carefully stressed that such concern arose from the threat posed by international terrorism as worldwide phenomenon. During the last MDB meeting in Hawaii in December, Adm. Crowe was briefed by the AFP delegation on the Philippine insurgency situation and the Philippine Government repose to the problem. At the time, he expressed satisfaction over the total government approach to the problem and acknowledged that the AFP has the requisite expertise to deal with it.
2. The article describes the types of military aid currently sent to the Philippines as similar to that given by the U.S. to the El Salvador Government. Except for training assistance under the International Military Education and Training Program (IMETP), the AFP, technically has not been receiving any military aid from the United States since 30 September 1981, when the U.S. Military Assistance Program was officially terminated. However, as part of the compensation package under the Military Bases Agreement, a

certain amount is allocated for military purposes. AFP participation in U.S. courses under the IMETP are programmed by the AFP based on its own training requirements, while equipment, supplies and services acquired under the military component of the military bases compensation package are determined and programmed solely by the AFP based on its perceived needs.

3. It is alleged in the article that the AFP, until recently relied on "strategic hamletting" to contain the NPA and the MNLF. The AFP has never resorted to hamletting or the forcible relocation of the populace. The celebrated hamletting case in San Vicente, Davao del Norte in 1981, which was wrongly attributed on the AFP by the opposition, was carried out under the initiative of local project of the Provincial Governor and the Municipal Mayor designated to enhance the security of and facilitate the delivery of basic services to the local community.

4. The article points out that the AFP "no longer has the capacity for troop-intensive" programs, but instead conducts "large scale sweeps." Most AFP security operations against the NPA are, as general rule, small unit operations. "Large scale sweeps" are carried out only when troops are introduced into an area for the first time to familiarize them with the terrain, and to neutralize large enemy formations.

5. It is alleged in the article that one of the aspects of the U.S. counter-insurgency program in the Philippines is to implement AFP "training programs to sharpen counter-guerilla warfare skills." The AFP conducts its training programs without the interference of the U.S. military which, in the first place, readily acknowledges that the AFP has a better expertise in counter-guerilla warfare. It is only in the area of conventional warfare that the AFP participates with U.S. forces in joint/combined training and exercises.

6. The article implies that U.S. personnel at Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base may again engage in "small scale civic action in guerilla areas," as the Green Berets allegedly did in the mid '70s. The commanders of the U.S. facilities at Clark and Subic have been informed that, as a matter of AFP policy, civic action activities of U.S. forces in the Philippines should be: a) Cleared by and coordinated with the AFP Base Commands and b) planned and conducted jointly with AFP forces in the area. The U.S. facilities have accepted and observed this policy.

These developments which were presented in great detail clearly refutes all the allegations made in the aforecited article.

Finally, I hope this letter would warrant publication in your newspaper all in the interest of fair, honest and judicious reporting.

Very truly yours,

Fortunato C. Corachea  
Brigadier General, AFP  
Deputy Chief of Staff for Civil-Military Operations

CSO: 4200/499

PHILIPPINES

PIMENTEL RETURNS TO MANILA; NOTES U.S. SUPPORT FOR RAMOS

Ramos 'May Stage U.S.-Backed Coup'

HK011602 Hong Kong AFP in English 0945 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Manila, March 1 (AFP)--Acting armed forces chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos may stage a U.S.-backed coup after President Ferdinand Marcos dies or exits from power, opposition leader Aquilino Pimentel said here today.

Mr Pimentel, who returned today after a two-month speaking tour of the United States, Canada, France and Belgium, said any coup by armed forces chief on leave General Fabian Ver would have no U.S. support.

Gen Ver is on trial with 25 others for the murders of former Senator Benigno Aquino, Mr Marcos' chief political foe, and his supposed assassin.

"In my analysis it would not be Gen Ver but Gen Ramos...The reason for this opinion is that a coup d'etat in this country cannot succeed without American backing," the head of the PDP-Laban Party told a news conference.

He said that Gen Ramos, a graduate of the U.S. West Point Military Academy, "may be acceptable to the Americans," and that "I do not think Gen Ver would have that backing."

The government today kept its hands off Mr Pimentel on his arrival at Manila Airport. A judge in the central city of Cebu and arresting officer showed up today.

The presidential aspirant came home to a rousing welcome from supporters who had feared he would be arrested. He immediately challenged the warrant as well as the bail set at 50,000 pesos (2,500 dollars), which he called illegal.

"Why was it that General (Fabian) Ver, who faces two charges of murder was given only 30,000)," he said.

Mr Pimentel was charged with rebellion just before he left last January. This stemmed from a military allegation that while he was mayor of Cagayan de Oro City in Mindanao, he gave 100 pesos (five dollars) to a man identified as a communist insurgent.

Mr Pimentel, who met with top U.S. officials, said the State Department seemed opposed to a military coup, but he said the "problem with the Reagan administration is that it backs up authoritarian regimes...sympathetic to the Americans."

Gen Ramos is widely perceived to be the U.S. Government's choice to head the Philippine military, which is facing a growing challenge from the communist New People's Army (NPA). Washington is the Marcos Government's main aid donor.

Gen Ramos could not be reached for comment today, but he had strongly denied a similar allegation made earlier by Mr Pimentel.

Mr Pimentel contended that although the majority of Filipino generals supported Gen Ver, "I believe the generals here will all fall in line when the Americans give the go-signal."

"I hope the signal is not given because it will certainly polarize the entire country," he added.

Mr Pimentel said he was convinced by his talks with ranking U.S. State and Defense Department officials that Washington was bent on pressing President Marcos to "restore full freedoms in the country."

"Unless he does that they will be distancing themselves from him," Mr Pimentel said.

The United States has two vital military installations outside Manila, Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base, for which it is pledged to give 900 million dollar in security and economic aid from fiscal 1985-89.

Mr Pimentel said U.S. officials were "apprehensive" about the opposition's call for the phaseout of the U.S. bases, whose leases expire in 1991, but he said he told them "that is demanded by the times."

#### No Arrest Upon Return

HK020027 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] Opposition leader Aquilino Pimentel was not arrested when he arrived at Manila yesterday [1 March] from a speaking tour abroad. Authorities decided not to arrest him and instead allow him to post bail on charges of rebellion. Aquilino did not post the required bail, on grounds that it is too excessive. He claimed that under the law, the bail required for the charges against him should only be 15,600 pesos. The Justice Ministry said it is up to the court to decide on the amount of bail for Pimentel's provisional release. His lawyer said they will petition the Cebu city regional trial court to lower the bail, which was set at 50,000 pesos.

CSO: 4200/499

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST LAUDS MARCOS HEALTH, HITS 'SCURRILOUS REPORTING'

HK011521 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 1 Mar 85 pp 4-5

[From the "As We See It" Column by Miguel Genovea: "Will Rumors Now Die?"]

[Text] President Marcos, who was reported to be in the terminal stage of his illness months ago, has bounced back to his fighting form. But he did not gloat when he had the last laugh on skeptics and ill-wishers when he met local and foreign media representatives at Malacanang Tuesday. He felt so triumphant that the thought of settling the score with his critics never entered his mind.

There he was at the press conference dominating the scene and responding to every question patiently, sometimes tactfully. Even the most irritable of queries did not faze him. Some foreign newsmen tried to bait him but Mr Marcos held his temper.

Under the harsh glare of the TV kleig lights, all the facial features of the President were exposed for all to see and perhaps diagnose. But he only looked too well. His complexion, somewhat tanned, has lost that worrisome pallid tone. His eyes were aglow. His voice readily recalled the Marcos of old before a sneaky virus forced him to a sick bed last November.

After seeing the President in person, will the speculation of some foreign newsmen about his poor health now subside? The hopes are high that the reporters who had given him a bad time with their sensationalism will be more charitably inclined. But sensationalism in newspapering is still sensationalism. In a few weeks or months possibly, some foreign newsman will resume their inaccurate or even scurrilous reporting about Mr Marcos. This is the private agony that he must face.

CSO: 4200/499

PHILIPPINES

PROGRESS OF AQUINO-GALMAN MURDER CASE

Inquiry Into Missing Witnesses

HK020025 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] The Sandiganbayan ordered yesterday [1 March] an investigation into the failure to locate the witnesses in the trial of the Aquino-Galman case. The court ordered Sandiganbayan Sherriff (Edgardo Yepa) to conduct the investigation and make a report as soon as possible. This action follows the failure to locate the five witnesses considered vital to the prosecution. The failure of the prosecution to present the witnesses had delayed the trial of the case.

At the same time, NBI [National Bureau of Investigation] Director Jolly Bugarin ordered five NBI teams to look for the missing witnesses, and the Tanodbayan [ombudsman] has appealed to the public to help locate them by reporting any information regarding their whereabouts.

In another development, the Sandiganbayan ruled yesterday that General Fabian Ver and the 25 others accused in the Aquino-Galman case need not be present at all stages of the trial. However the court said the accused will be required to attend some trial sessions, such as when the hearings resume on Monday, for purposes of identification by some witnesses. All the accused have been present during the past 4 days of trial.

Early End Seen

HK030025 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] An early end is seen in the trial before the Sandiganbayan of the Aquino-Galman murder case. A defense lawyer said yesterday [2 March] that with the way the trial is proceeding, it will be over before the end of May. Rodolfo Jimenez, counsel for 21 of the 26 accused in the case, said that he expected the prosecution to wind up its presentation of evidence in 2 more weeks. He said that for the defense, 3 weeks will be enough to present its witnesses. Jimenez said that if the Tanodbayan fails to present damaging evidence against the accused, they might even dispense with their witnesses.

Of the 81 witnesses scheduled by the Tanodbayan to testify in the trial of the cases, 30 of them have appeared before the Sandiganbayan in 4 days of trial.

CSO: 4200/499

PHILIPPINES

MEDIA REPORTS NPA TERRORISM, GOVERNMENT COUNTERMEASURES

Mayor Wounded, Police Chief Killed

HK040458 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] In Bulan, Camarines Sur, four armed men believed to be NPA rebels shot and critically wounded Mayor Benjamin (Canit) yesterday [3 March] morning. His assailants were reported to be members of the NPA liquidation unit operating in the province. (Canit) was talking with his son Rolando on the highway along Barangay San Roque when the four men approached them simultaneously, pulled short firearms and fired at them. They scampered for cover but the gunman chased the mayor and shot him when he fell into a rice paddy.

The police chief of Butuan City was killed by a lone gunman inside the St. Joseph's Cathedral on Concepcion Street. The police station commander, Lt. Colonel Tomas (Erigbuagas), was shot at point-blank range while attending a 0630 mass with his wife and children. He died while being rushed to the Santos clinic and hospital in Butuan City. The motive for the killing was not immediately established. A hunt for the police chief's assassins was immediately launched.

20 'Liquidated' by Sparrow Unit Suspects

HK040201 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 3 Mar 85 p 8

[Excerpt] Pagadian City--At least 20 persons, including a municipal councilman and four members of the civilian home defense force (CHDF), were liquidated by suspected members of the New People's Army (NPA) Sparrow Unit in separate incidents this past week in Zamboanga del Sur, it was learned here yesterday.

Many of the victims, mostly farmers, were killed for their alleged refusal to support or join the rebels, according to Lt. Col. Jesus Guerzon, PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] provincial commander.

### Enrile Calls for Broader Efforts

HK020417 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile says there is need for broader participation by all sectors of society in fighting the communist insurgency. Enrile said even opposition members of the Batasan must adopt a nonpartisan approach to the insurgency problem. Speaking at a meeting of the National Peace and Order Council, the defense minister said the communist threat is a political problem requiring a political solution.

### Ramos Warns on Growing Terrorist Activity

HK040157 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 2 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] No less than 10 violent incidents involving insurgents took place every day last year, according to Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] acting chief of staff.

Addressing the Rotary Club of Manila last Thursday, Ramos said that those violent incidents resulted in the killing of at least three soldiers, policemen or militiamen, three innocent civilians and four rebels every day.

Ramos cited these statistics as he warned that the "foci of uncertainty and dissidence remain highly active in our midst, feeding on social pressures, economic dislocations and political factionalism."

"Terrorism, born out of criminal, political or economic motivations, or a combination of these, continues to rear its ugly head, at times characterized by grave assaults on the tranquility of our national life, as the recent kidnapping of Bishop Federico Escaler," Ramos said.

Last year, he said among the casualties left by the atrocities of the New People's Army of the Communist Party of the Philippines were "several mayors and baranggay officials."

He said that until now, the CP-NPA "continues to resort to liquidation against local government functionaries."

"There are many cases of massacres perpetrated by the NPA against families whose members are suspected to be government agents or informers or just plain uncooperative," the general added.

Ramos said most of the insurgent activities have taken place in the hinterlands of Mindanao and Samar and Panay islands and in the Cordillera mountain ranges in Northern Luzon.

"The situation, however, should neither be cause for undue alarm nor for any doubt in the capability of our government to contain the forces of dissidence, rebellion and criminality," he pointed out. "Definitely, the situation is under control."

Ramos also said that the move to return to local government executives operation supervision or control over police and civilian home defense forces "is part of the fresh approach to solving our dissident and criminality problems."

Ramos said he will not be deterred in efforts to reform the military by the possible reinstatement of Gen. Fabian C. Ver to the military's top post.

"As long as I see the need for reform and there's an opportunity to do it, I'll do it," Ramos replied when asked if he felt restrained by President Marcos' statement that Ver would be reinstated as armed forces chief if acquitted in the Benigno Aquino assassination trial.

Ver, who is on trial along with 25 other men on charges of double murder for the 1983 slaying of Aquino and the man the military claimed was his assassin, has been on official leave since last October.

In his speech, Ramos also called for "moral rearmament" in the military and said he has created a "special action team" to investigate reports of military abuses. He said that in the last 3-1/2 months, at least 27 erring officers and men have been discharged from the service and 11 others reprimanded.

To demonstrate his earnestness in refurbishing the military's image, Ramos, who concurrently heads the PC and the Integrated National Police, paid for his own lunch.

#### NPA Regional Official Captured

HK011200 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] A finance officer of the Negros Island regional party committee of the New People's Army was captured, while eight other NPA members were killed at the mountain ranges of Kawayan, Negros Occidental. This was the result of an ongoing operation launched in the area by elements of the 7th Infantry Battalion of the army and the Negros Occidental PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] command. Correspondent Jun Francisco with added details:

[Begin recording] This was personally reported today to Lt Gen Fidel Ramos, acting armed forces chief of staff, by Brig Gen Isidoro de Guzman, Regional Unified Command 6 commander during the latter's visit to Camp Aguinaldo this morning where he briefed the former on the ongoing operation in Negros Occidental. The operation was launched jointly by the 7th Infantry Battalion under Colonel Jorge Moleta and the Negros Occidental PC-INP command under Colonel Arnulfo Obillos following the disarming incident at the Marinduque Mining Company at Sipalay, Negros Occidental, October 26 of last year. De Guzman told Ramos that security guards of the mining company were disarmed of 21 shotguns by NPA's operating in the mountain ranges of Kawayan.

De Guzman identified the captured amazon as Commander Nida Cuenca, finance officer of the Negros Island Regional Party Committee of the NPA and chief of the medical staff of the NPA in the region. On the government side, De Guzman said that five army soldiers were slightly wounded. A lone critically wounded soldier was evacuated to the Bacolod City hospital. De Guzman said that the operation is still going on and he expects the NPA casualties to rise after the area is cleared. [end recording]

CSO: 4200/498-A

PHILIPPINES

IAEA REVIEW OF BATAAN NUCLEAR POWER PLANT RELEASED

HK011600 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 1 Mar 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] A team from the International Atomic Energy Agency reported yesterday that the National Power Corporation [NPC] has fulfilled 90 percent of the 40 IAEA recommendations for the safe operation of the Bataan nuclear plant.

There is also no obstacle to loading the plant with fuel, says the follow-up Operational Safety Review (OSART) of the IAEA, made public yesterday by the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission [PAEC].

The IAEA team, headed by Dr. Morris Rosen, chief of the IAEA nuclear safety division, inspected the plant from February 4-14 this year. The first OSART team was in Bataan from June 23 to July 24, 1984.

Only a few major recommendations, like the NPC assuming a bigger role in conducting the remaining commission tests, taking full operational control of the systems, and testing the various plant systems remain, Rosen said.

He also asked the NPC to develop a "contingency plan" for keeping the plant in a safe shutdown state in case there is an acute shortage of plant staff.

The PAEC has already received the operating permit of the nuclear plant from the NPC. PAEC Commissioner Manuel Eugenio said this means parties who want to join the public hearings on the plant must inform PAEC within 30 days after publication of the order in a national newspaper.

The petitioner must state how he will be affected by the plant operation and PAEC will determine whether the petition is valid. The PAEC ordered the NPC to publish the notices for two consecutive days and post them in public places in Bataan.

The OSART, noted that none of the reactor operations are licensed, although 21 of them are scheduled to take oral and written examinations next month. The key positions in the plant, however, have already been filled.

The IAEA team also asked the NPC to install facilities and equipment for decontamination and maintenance of respiratory devices, tools, and equipment.

It also noted that the administration building is located outside the plant. The key plant personnel, the team said, should devise a system to facilitate their access to the plant in the daily plant activities, it said.

It also called for the improvement of the power grid outside the plant to reduce the possibility of a station blackout.

CSO: 4200/499

THAILAND

'BLACKLIST' OF ROYAL ELEPHANT GROUP MAY EXIST

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 17-23 Jan 85 pp 9-11

[Article by "Big Man": "Secret Operations to Purge the Royal Elephant Turks; Rebellion In 1985?"]

[Text] "To arrest me, they would have to arrest the entire battalion. Arresting me alone would not be of any use since my subordinates would do anything for the RTA CINC. This is not a challenge, but it would be better not to do this. Let's not do anything that might lead to bloodshed." A news report stated that Col Phiraphong Sanphakphisut said this when talking with other military officers who are members of the "Royal Elephant Turks" at the beginning of January.

Col Phiraphong is a close associate of Gen Athit Kamlangek. He is considered to be the activist in the Royal Elephants group, which is composed of young officers at the battalion commander level. At present, Col Phiraphong is the commander of the 1st Royal Engineers Battalion and the acting deputy commander of the 1st Royal Engineers Regiment.

Since the beginning of January, rumors have been circulating that the Royal Elephant Turks will be arrested. This has caused great confusion among the members of this group since these rumors have not been verified.

Charged With Being Rebels

Amidst the tumultuous New Year's celebrations, a news report stated that the starting point of this elephant round up was a piece of paper that floated around just like a baseless rumor. It fell into the hands of a young officer. At first, he thought that this was a list of the names of officers to be transferred during the mid-year, or April, military reshuffle. But after studying this, he became suspicious since the list contained the names of Royal Elephant Turks only. When Col Phiraphong, or Staff Officer Hank, learned of this, he was taken aback since this list was like a "blacklist."

The degree of unity within the army this past year has been quite clear. At the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy, it seems as if the clock has been turned back 30-40 years to the time when people

split apart and formed separate groups with each group having its own leader. The political current swept some out of the army.

Even though the situation in the past is very different from the situation today, it must be understood that the soldiers in the army are becoming suspicious of each other. There is great confusion amidst the political activity, which is like a strong undertow.

Thus, the members of the Royal Elephants group, which has approximately 30 deputy regimental commanders and battalion commanders as members, have good reason to be worried. They are holding urgent meetings and investigating the rumors.

A news source who is close to the activists in the Royal Elephants group said that while there are about 50 officers who belong to this group, only the names of the activists appeared on this blacklist. This included Col Phiraphong Sanphakphisut, the commander of the 1st Royal Engineers Battalion and the deputy commander of the 1st Royal Engineers Regiment, Col Winai Phatthiyakun, the commander of the 1st Cavalry Regiment, Col Banthit Malaiarisun, the commander of the 1st Royal Infantry Regiment, Lt Col Kittisak Suwannatemi, the commander of the 1st Royal Infantry Battalion, Lt Col Anasak Laksanalamai, the commander of the 1st Royal Logistics Battalion, Lt Col Phirom Tangkharat, the commander of the 2nd Battalion, 1st Royal Infantry Regiment, and Maj Winit Watsakuni, the deputy commander of the 3rd Battalion, 1st Royal Infantry Regiment. The other names on the list were those of newspapermen and businessmen who are close to these military officers.

Some of those whose names appear on the list have said that they may be arrested on charges of conspiring to overthrow the government, which would make them rebels.

"The probably feel that we are having problems and that there are few of us left. And so they want to force us out of the army by arresting us just as they did with the young turks," said a battalion commander who is a member of the Royal Elephants group to SU ANAKHOT.

Why do They Have to Be Royal Elephants?

Last year, the Royal Elephant Turks played a prominent role like a "bright star." Initially, their group played at the "Royal Elephant Golf Club." At noon, after finishing the golf game, they regularly had lunch together the first Wednesday of every month. Besides the battalion commanders, the members of the golf group also included certain civilians, including merchants, businessmen, police officers and newspapermen. Altogether, there were almost 300 people.

These people were once asked about the group's political thinking or philosophy. The response by one of the activists was that this is a group of officers who do not divide themselves along class or

service lines. They do not like to see power monopolized by a single class. They always obey the orders of their superior officers. They oppose facism and do not consider themselves conservatives. But they do not admire the progressive soldiers either.

One report stated that the Royal Elephants group has been marked for destruction by officers from senior classes who regard them as "undisciplined" soldiers who like to engage in political activities "too much." In particular, it is well known that the members of this group are very close to Lt Gen Phichit Kunlawanit, the commanding general of the First Army Area, and that they support Gen Athit Kamlangek.

As for the political role played by the Royal Elephants group, at the beginning of August 1984, they carried on activities to help secure an extension for Gen Athit. At one point, this led to a political crisis. Also, it is thought that this group serves as a link to the former young turks who were arrested by a group of officers last September. And then on Loi Krathong Day in November after the government devalued the baht, when rumors of a coup d'etat were everywhere, it is said that the Royal Elephants group played an important role in moving military forces around. In short, during the past year, the Royal Elephants group has played a great role, and this has caused a strong political reaction each time. But by the end of 1984, the political tide was running against Gen Athit and so the role of the Royal Elephants came to an end. It is said that "they were ordered to keep quiet and reduce their political role." One analyst said that they may "leave the army" when Gen Athit retires. There are reports that the progressive soldiers no longer trust them.

The reports of a blacklist appeared at the same time as rumors of arrests and reports that Gen Athit, their superior, would not be granted an extension. There have also been rumors that another of their "superiors," whose nickname is "Sua" [Lt Gen Phichit Kunlawanit], has dissociated himself from Gen Athit and will have to remain quiet if a "mahout" launches an "elephant round up." These rumors are like a fog that is enveloping the elephant herd at twilight.

#### Real Suppression or Just Rumors?

A news report stated that the Royal Elephant Turks became concerned about whether they would really be arrested on the serious charges mentioned in the blacklist and so one group went to see Gen Chamnam Ninlawiset, the under secretary of defense. They met with him at 1130 hours on 4 January at the Wiang Tai Hotel in Banglamphu. Gen Chamnan said that the rumors were false.

As for what was discussed at the hotel that day, a news report states that the under secretary of defense told them that the rumors that Royal Elephant Turks would be arrested were false. This was not the idea of the army. Maj Gen Suchinda Khraprayun, the director of army operations and a member of a class (CRMA Class 5) senior to that of

the Royal Elephants (CRMA classes 17-19), came to see him in order to discuss various matters. That was all. "There is nothing going on at this time."

The answer given by the under secretary of defense was rather vague and did not clear up things for the Royal Elephants group. Thus, on the afternoon of the same day, there were reports that Col Winai Phatthiyakun, who also serves as an aide to Gen Athit, went and asked Gen Athit about this. The response was that there was a 50-50 chance of this being true. But "if they arrest you, it's the same as arresting me," said a man who is close to the Royal Elephant Turks in reference to the statement made by this senior officer. And he later told Col Phiraphong that "if they try to arrest you, will Lt Gen Phichit Kunlawanit allow that to happen?"

However, the report stated that that evening, the Royal Elephants group held a meeting in order to analyze the situation. The statement "if they arrest me, blood will flow" was accepted as a fact by the Royal Elephants group.

#### Blood War and the Operation to Spread Rumors

In reference to the rumors about the arrest of Royal Elephant Turks, one member of this group said confidently that these rumors were started by certain officers who belong to senior classes and by a "big" officer [Lt Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut]. He complained that his group is being attacked and maligned by officers who hold opposing views.

However, when SU ANAKHOT checked the reports later on, those who were supposedly going to make the arrests said that the rumors were not true. It is believed that these rumors are being spread by another faction that hopes to benefit from this.

The smoldering blood war between various officer classes has become clearer and clearer in political circles. This conflict seems to be more a "rumor operation" than a real operation to topple or uproot each other. There have been many rumor wars, and these have led to misunderstandings and "blacklists." Rumors about the arrest of these officers on charges of conspiring to topple the government are probably of the same type.

One political analyst said that "politics" has entered the army, and there is no way to get it out. It is like a star on the shoulder of an officer, who will never lose that star. However, this war is still just a matter of rumors that are being spread by leaflet and other printed material. No real war has broken out to wear down each other's forces. The same is true for the rumors about "Royal Elephant Turk rebels." In the end, things will quiet down just as in the past. No one on either side has been hurt, [said this analyst].

But can we be sure that this conflict within the military will limit itself to a rumor war and not turn into something worse since politics seems to be heating up? If the problem can be solved by bringing about good mutual understanding and by having each faction withdraw from politics, the military will have a healthy appearance and have strong unity. But when will that day ever come?

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CSO: 4207/125

THAILAND

# COLUMN COMPLAINS OF FAVORED TREATMENT FOR REFUGEES

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 14 Jan 85 p 5

[Column by "Taphana": "Refugee Centers a Social 'Cancer'"]

[Text] Refugees are like visiting relatives that Thailand has been trying to throw out, but it appears that as their departure approaches more come, so their number continues to increase. Ever since the Laos and the Vietnamese...! There are already quite enough, but, bittersweetly, Thailand is now being forced to accept hundreds of thousands more Cambodians. The number is increasing because people are sending for their children and relatives, but there is no place to stay in the centers and hardly any place to piss.

Refugee centers mean that people have money to live well and eat well while the country may suffer hardship or be destroyed. This is a necessity that must be accepted. Friends of humanity!!!

I recently had the opportunity to travel as a reporter and see the situation at the border and the living conditions of refugees in the centers. The most striking was the Phanatnikhom center, Chonburi. This center provides lodging for refugees from Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, and some Thais who want to go abroad, many pretending to be Laos or Cambodians with the knowledge and assistance of some officials. That doesn't bother me, because if we can do it for foreigners, why can't we do it for Thais too?

Yes, this refugee center provides training and teaches the cultures of the various countries to which the refugees will go to enable them to adjust easily to the cultures they will live in. There is also language teaching. At one time the refugees lived under the strict supervision of officials, with many restrictions, but now these restrictions have turned into an opportunity for officials to earn some income. Like the matter of electricity!! now the refugees have electricity to iron clothes, cook food, and plug in TVs and radios in abundance. The center is also like a variety market, and there is an abundance of marijuana and opium, bringing in people from outside, and the refugees are taken outside touring as well.

Do high-level officials pay any attention to this? If the center remains a market for foreign trade, the various nations who come to observe will not put up with such activities and the number that take refugees will surely decrease. Are we going to allow this social cancer to continue to develop?

THAILAND

BOONCHU CALLS FOR RICE PRICE GUARANTEES

Bangkok CHAT ATHIPATAI in Thai 30 Dec 84 pp 19-22

[Interview with Boonchu Rojanasathien, president of the executive board of Nakhon Luang Bank, former deputy prime minister for economic affairs]

[Text] [Question] During the time that you were deputy prime minister for economic affairs, you used a policy of rice price guarantees for solving the problem of drops in the rice paddy price; how do you view the rice price problem?

[Answer] The rice price problem is a seasonal one. When rice is grown in the production season, we must use it in consumption or sell it for the whole year. Rice farmers must sell the rice [for their] expenditures in a short time. After harvesting it, the farmers need buyers because they need spending money. They must sell their rice in a hurry, so the price drops. It is not possible for farmers not to sell the rice. In this kind of market situation, we [the government] must help and try to improve it. If we don't help, farmers will be on the losing side all the time.

[Question] The word "help" in here means that the government must have a clear intention or policy stating that we want to make rice paddy sell at not lower than a certain minimum price, which is the so-called guaranteed price. There must be ... a guaranteed price policy first. When there is such a policy, then we can think about what to do to make the price go up to that level.

However, the government, which previously had this policy, suddenly lifted it, which this made people totally confused and think that the price of rice would be allowed to be at the mercy of fate. This is the very thing that displeases many people and they are worried. It means the government is neglecting its responsibility about this issue, because people don't know at what price level the government wants rice to be. This is damaging. What I mean is that a [guaranteed price] has to be stipulated first, then we proceed.

The procedure is that when there is this kind of idea, there should be discussions between exporters, mill owners and working units of the government, such as the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Commerce,

the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Finance. These meetings and discussions are to make the government and private sectors, which already has the Marketing Organization for Farmers, together lay out a plan for working successfully in line with the government's objectives.

This organization was established to facilitate making both the government and private sectors able to be responsible for the outcome of certain work related to the overall national interest. We should do it like that because--if after meetings and discussions on the specific price of rice--the questions are how to attack the problem to attain the government's objectives, how much more rice paddy as well as processed rice to purchase at the beginning of the rice season, [how to] organize the people in the rice business in the entire country, [what should be] the procedures for collecting rice, how much capital should be used, how will capital be spread out into the market by what method and how abundant it will be, and what do we have to do when rice will be stocked for a certain period of time and then released to the market gradually? It depends on how much capital we have to work with to try to attain those results, and how we are going to cope with international trade competition.

Allowing free competition in international trade outside the country until the rice price has been cut a whole lot for a long time, then allowing it to rise again, is tantamount to allowing events to occur in a way that will hurt farmers, [and] there is proof of these things over the past years.

[Question] You say that it will hurt farmers; I'd like you to expand on how it is going to hurt farmers?

[Answer] Oh! That's when the selling price is low, so that it depresses the price of rice paddy lower. There is no other problem. Now our rice price is sometimes able to compete; one ton of our rice is around \$1,000 cheaper than American [rice]. This shows that our trade policy is surely mistaken. Why don't we sit down and discuss putting an end to this problem? We can't only depend on officials to do whatever they want to do without taking responsibility. Is it not correct that if anyone--expert consultants as well as people in the ministries--says that doing it this way is the best method, then he must say that it is the best method, meaning that the rice paddy price must be at this level? Is it not true that if what we are doing is the best method and it doesn't matter how cheap or how expensive the rice paddy price is, then this way surely is not government policy?

[This is] because the government first stipulates the policies for issues that I consider to be top priority. If there is no [policy] stipulated for a particular important issue, then it is the same as being irresponsible. They can do anything, it is alright. The price depends on the circumstances, the economic situation, the market situation. [The price will] adjust itself, as they say, let it develop freely. The people who are starving are the farmers themselves; they are suffering and starving. On the other hand, who is responsible for them. This is the question that has

to be answered first. Regardless of what method is being used, it is not working at all.

[Question] Does the government's policy of letting the price climb following the mechanisms of the market show that the policy is not working?

[Answer] Mechanisms; what kind of mechanisms? The current mechanism has been destructive of the market all along. Rice prices on the markets where it has been sold apparently have been dropping continuously. Our rice is 40 percent of the total volume; we control almost 40 percent of the market. This should have been... we should be the ones to set the best prices for our rice. Why haven't we been able to?

[Question] It is said that the fact that the government can not stipulate that rice paddy prices reach the guaranteed price is because there are no government treasury reserves.

[Answer] Whatever it is, this matter is the government's responsibility to follow up and solve. If we have the important objective of making the farmers sell rice paddy at price levels that they can sustain, this is the government's responsibility. We have to be responsible for this matter first. This should be considered an important aim of this administration because the majority of our population is farmers. It doesn't matter how little capital is available; it has to be done. If not, it means that the administration is irresponsible about the country's gain problem.

[Question] How does the government's political stability look right now?

[Answer] Right now, the government is good only in maintaining stability, namely, in working in the political area. It wants to maintain political stability; in the meantime, the ruin or collapse of the economy has become a secondary problem. That's alarming. In my opinion, I consider that it is a matter of saving itself. A government that neglects its people only to save itself means just letting "me" live, that's all that matters.

[Question] How does it look in the wake of the government's devaluation of the baht; are the results good or bad? All the farmers unanimously saying that the government says it is good, but farmers are dying because the prices of all goods are higher, namely, of fertilizers and pesticides, which are necessary for rice cultivation.

[Answer] That's right. That's an economic problem that is obvious from current incidents and events which show that we are not concentrating on this issue. We concentrate only on what to do to make the government stable. We seem rather preoccupied with that matter. Our interest in the economy should follow or be top priority; it turns out that politics comes first.

[Question] Then do you view the devaluation of baht as the right thing to have done?

[Answer] It is a loss. I have said since the start that it will not work and that it is not right. The truth is that they have declared clearly

that devaluating the baht this time was because [the government] wants to help the farmers and that it devaluated the baht at this time because it sees that rice as well as other crops are still in the hands of the farmers, that the rice has not yet been released by them, so that they will get the benefits of the devaluation. It is the correct [way], if it can be done.

I think that the rice price should be around \$300 per ton. If the value of the dollar is raised by 4 baht, a ton of rice would cost 1,200 baht. If this amount of money should fall into the hands of the farmers, it would mean that they should get around half the 1,200 baht selling price of rice paddy, namely, for rice plants or rice paddy before it is milled into rice grain or the like. Whatever ensuing costs are involved, I think that the value of the rice paddy should be 60-70 percent [of the price]. If the value of rice paddy is 60-70 percent [of the price], at least 800 baht per cart [2,000 liters] of the increased value of money exchanged for dollars should go to the farmers.

Last year, we sold first grade rice paddy for 2,800 baht; if there is an increase of 800 baht, it should be 3,600 baht. Do farmers get that or do they just barely get a full 3,000 baht? It shows that the advantages of devaluating the baht do not go to the farmers. How come no one is standing up now to announce clearly how the advantages of devaluating the baht right now are going to the farmers? I really want to see where all the broadcasters who said that the advantages would be in the hands of the farmers have disappeared to. Come out and explain to the farmers, now that they are in trouble and want the price of rice paddy increased! I have told the minister of Agriculture all these things (Mr Narong Vongvarana), but when we went and fought at the conference, he lost.

[Question] Has Minister Narong Vongvarana communicated regularly with you?

[Answer] We don't communicate. When we are worried we talk and discuss whether we should look for ways to help solve problems because the Social Action Party had as its main policy guaranteed prices for rice. All of a sudden, the policy was lifted, which ruined the party's policy and the party lost face. I consider that this administration has let the farmers drift because formerly there were guaranteed rice prices which stipulated a minimum guaranteed price policy. Suddenly this year, why is there no stipulated policy?

It is the same as seeing that the work is hard so "I" don't want to do it and "I" just let it go. A few days ago, they said that devaluating the baht is for the farmers. Then something not quite right happened, so they don't care whether the price of rice is high or low. That's not right; it can't be that way. At the beginning of the season, rice has always been underpriced, all along. We have to hurry and help the farmers. The government must know that they can't tell them not to sell because [the farmers] need the money to spend. The creditors are waiting also.

[Question] How much do you think the guaranteed price should be?

[Answer] I say 3,300 baht and up. I consider that this 3,300 baht guaranteed price, which was previously stipulated, should be kept and that we should try to push this price up 5 percent for rice.

[Question] Do you think it can be done in time?

[Answer] It can. We have to discuss it, not just listen to the people of one's group. There are many groups of people in the whole country who are responsible for this matter; why not bring them together to discuss [the problem]? And, we also have the Farmers Marketing Organization.

[Question] What do you mean by saying just listen to one's group?

[Answer] The prime minister's advisors themselves are the very ones [that the Prime Minister listens to]. The truth is, we have organizations that work together between the public and private sectors; why not have them first get together and discuss and stipulate a policy that "I" have to help the farmers and that "I" will? How can we help when we don't have discussions?

[Question] Do you think there will be problems that will impact the government when it does not guarantee rice prices and they let them go like this?

[Answer] It is possible that the government might not be afraid because, considering its strong stability, people don't have occasion to do anything. The government might think that way. People are suffering and will continue to suffer and the government will continue to do it to them (laughter).

[Question] Will the problems resulting from the fact that the government is irresponsible affect the people?

[Answer] For sure... the people are in trouble... there will be trouble everywhere because when the farmers are poorer, all goods are hard to sell and robberies will surely increase. Right now, there are so many robberies that it is impossible to find a safe place in the entire country. But as for merchants, they still have an opportunity to make profits, regardless of whether prices are low or high. But the farmers will surely lose if prices are low.

[Question] Has Prime Minister Prem contacted you?

[Answer] I would rather not say (laughter).

[Question] Whom among the Social Action Party members do you communicate with?

[Answer] I communicate with some.

[Question] Are you going to rejoin the Social Action Party?

[Answer] I have to wait for the opportunity first and see if the situation is right for me to rejoin the party.

[Question] You still are not thinking of leaving the Social Action Party to form a new party, are you?

[Answer] No, and I don't think I will form a new party.

[Question] Are you still waiting to rejoin the Social Action Party?

[Answer] Sure.

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THAILAND

PRAMAN INTERVIEWED ON SUPPORT TO FARMERS

Bangkok WIWAT in Thai 19-25 Jan 85 pp 20-23

[Interview with Maj Gen Praman Adireksan, the leader of the Thai Nation Party; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] Would you summarize the farmer problem?

[Answer] I would like to begin by saying that around 22-25 December last year, a group of about 50 farmers went and asked to meet with the prime minister. But they were not allowed to see him. After they failed to meet with him, because they had problems, they appealed to Thai Nation Party MPs in the provinces. Actually, our MPs knew about this matter. But when they made a sincere appeal to us on 2 January, I sent a letter to the prime minister asking permission to bring 10 farmers from each province to see him. Because when they made their appeal, they expressed great dissatisfaction over the fact that the prime minister had refused to see them. Because of this, there might have been a violent reaction. Thus, I sent a letter to the prime minister asking to see him. There happened to be a 3-day weekend that week and so I asked to see him around 1400 hours on the 8th after the cabinet meeting.

Then around 6 January, the prime minister answered my letter, saying that he would see me at 1400 hours on 14 January. But he agreed to see only me and Mr Banhan (Mr Banhan Silapa-acha, the secretary-general of the Thai Nation Party). He refused to see the farmers. But on 6 January, we sent a letter saying that because the prime minister had to be present at the opening of a new factory on 8 January, could we see him on 9 January. On 7 January, I sent another letter asking to meet with him on 9 January at a time convenient to him. He immediately wrote back saying that he could see me on 14 January. And he said that he did not need to see the farmers. Because of this, I did not see any hope. We had already told the farmers that we would lead a delegation composed of 10 farmers from each province. They came, but we did not know that so many would come. At the same time, the Ministry of Interior ordered provincial officials to prevent the farmers from coming. But the farmers managed to come anyway. Some came by boat; others

came by train. Thus, by 8 January, 3,000 farmers had gathered here. The efforts by the police and the Ministry of Interior were to no avail since the farmers managed to come here.

The Thai Nation Party has to monitor such events, with each MP monitoring those from his province. We feel that the MPs are responsible for monitoring such things. We had to help provide food since the farmers had no food. We had to provide places to stay. There was great confusion. We contacted Bangkok Metropolitan and asked it to provide a water truck and a mobile latrine. They were reluctant, and the trucks did not arrive until evening. In the afternoon, we erected tents for the farmers. The Thai Nation Party had to look after the farmers who came. Then on 9 January, more arrived. But at the same time, Mr Trairong (Mr Trairong Suwannakhiri, the government spokesman) issued a statement saying that the Thai Nation Party was playing politics with this matter. But I feel that this was something that the Thai Nation Party had to do. As for looking after just our own supporters from each province, we did not distinguish between our supporters and those of some other group. We helped all the farmers who came.

It was said that there were really only 600 farmers there and that the rest were "fake" farmer. Because of this, the prime minister took the trouble to come early in the morning. Because if they were not really farmers, they probably would not have slept there. But when he arrived, he saw all the farmers sleeping there. On the evening of 9 January, Lt Gen Chawalit (Lt Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the deputy army chief of staff) contacted us and said that the prime minister would see us on 10 January. But he asked that only one farmer [per province] come with us. Finally, after much bargaining, we agreed on 40 people, or 5 people per province.

Thus, at 1000 hours the next day, we went to see the prime minister. This was what we wanted since we had said that we would take farmers to see him. The prime minister talked about various matters and then concluded the conversation. I told the prime minister that he was right not to delay things until the 14th since the situation might have grown even worse. And no one knows what might have happened. I said that his meeting with us would benefit the country. We were not being selfish but were concerned about peace in the country. We must look after things, too. Even if we are an opposition party, we, too, are responsible for peace in the country. His meeting with us greatly benefited the country and promoted better understanding.

[Question] Do you mean that the Thai Nation Party's only objective was to take farmers to see the prime minister?

[Answer] We wanted farmer representatives to have a chance to explain the farmers' problems to the prime minister. They told him that rice prices were very low. He admitted this. The government itself once said that rice production costs were about 3,100-3,200 baht per kwian [1 kwian equals 2,000 liters]. But the government has set the purchase

price at 3,100 baht per kwian. Thus, it is obvious that the farmers are operating at a loss. They have to ask for 3,500 baht. This is what the farmers told him. Besides this, in March, the farmers must repay their loans, plus interest, to the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives [BAAC]. The farmers said that they repay these loans with the money that they earn from selling rice. They asked that the BAAC extend the loan period to September and not charge interest during this period. They also said that fertilizer is very expensive now and asked whether the price could be lowered. In particular, it would be a great help if they could purchase fertilizer at the old price before the devaluation of the baht. These are the three things requested by the farmers.

The prime minister responded and spoke frankly. We felt that he was being frank. He said that he could not promise these things. But he said that he would do as much as he could as quickly as possible. We were satisfied with this. This is how things ended. We left and explained things to the farmers. Some people were not satisfied, others were. But they disbanded. Government officials provided buses to pick them up. That is all that the Thai Nation Party did.

[Question] In short, you were able to play the role of middleman, weren't you?

[Answer] Yes. We were the middleman. We took the farmers to see him. They had a problem that they wanted to discuss with the prime minister. That was the extent of our involvement. But the problem is, we, too, are responsible for the farmers. In about 2 weeks, we will question the government and inform the farmers about what action the government has taken and what effect this has had. We have to keep in contact with the government and evaluate things.

Sometimes I just do not understand it when people accuse the Thai Nation Party of playing politics. We did no such thing. Domestic peace is our responsibility, too.

[Question] When Lt Gen Chawalit contacted you, did he set any conditions?

[Answer] We bargained over the number of farmers who would be allowed to see the prime minister. They wanted just one per province. We finally agreed to reduce the number from 10 to 5 per province. We did not want too few. Because we felt that there was a great difference between one and five in explaining things to the farmers. We wanted a larger number so that they could inform other farmers about the government's position. That would have been difficult if just one [per province] had gone.

[Question] Do you think that this affair will lead to a further deterioration in relations between the government parties and the Thai Nation Party?

[Answer] We did not interfere with any party. We spoke only with the prime minister. As for other parties being against this and not wanting us to meet with him, we had nothing to do with them. We just spoke to the prime minister. We were not involved. And so they can say whatever they want. Afterwards, Khukrit (Mom Ratchawong Khukrit Pramot, the leader of the Social Action party) said that the suffering of the farmers is the suffering of the nation. But I came because of the "suffering" of the Thai Nation Party. These people support the Thai Nation Party. We listened and laughed. (Laughs). Let them say what they want. They are getting senile.

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THAILAND

RIVER POLLUTION WORSENS; SHRIMP, FISH GONE

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 23 Dec 84 pp 1, 16

[Article: "Factories 'Win,' People Careless, Billions Spent to Solve Problem: Research Shows That the Chao Phraya River Is Polluted; Fish Are Gone, Terrible Itching"]

[Text] A 1984 study conducted by the Department of Health found that pollution in six major rivers has grown worse since 1983. The quality of the water is below standard. The Chao Phraya River is filled with bacteria and mercury, and oxygen levels are low. This is very worrisome. Shrimp and some species of fish are gone. In some places, after people bathe in the river, their entire body itches badly.

A news report from the Ministry of Public Health informed MATICHON that during the period August 1983 to August 1984, the Environmental Health Division, Department of Health, Ministry of Public Health, surveyed the quality of the water in the large and important rivers. Water samples were taken from the middle of the rivers at a depth of 1 meter and from the surface. The samples were collected at the water quality monitoring stations and then taken to the science laboratory for analysis, which has now been completed.

The report stated that the Environmental Health Division, Department of Health, has prepared a report entitled "The Results of Monitoring Water Quality In 1984." As compared with the data collected during the same period in 1983, the state of the rivers in 1984 can be summarized as follows:

The Chao Phraya River: Pollution has increased. The quality of the water is below standard. Important pollutants include organic substances and mercury.

The Tha Chin River in Nakhon Pathom Province: Pollution has increased. The quality of the water is below standard. Important pollutants include organic substances.

The Mae Klong River in Ratchaburi Province: Pollution has increased. The quality of the water is still up to standard.

The Pranburi River in Prachuap Khiri Khan Province: Pollution has increased. The quality of the water is below standard. Important pollutants include bacteria.

The Bang Pakong River in Chachoengsao Province: Pollution has increased. The quality of the water is below standard. Important pollutants include mercury.

The Phet River in Phetchaburi Province: Pollution has increased. The quality of the water is below standard. Important pollutants include bacteria.

"When the water sources become polluted, this affects the production of tap water since natural water sources have to be used for this. If the water sources are heavily polluted, the water cannot be used for producing tap water," stated the report about the important adverse effect that this may have in the future.

The report made four recommendations:

1. The quality of the water in almost all the rivers monitored is declining. This stems from the increase in the size of the population and the rapid growth of the communities. Much waste material is discarded. But plans have not been made to deal with this effectively. Usually, the waste material is released into the rivers. Construction of a system to dispose of the waste produced by the communities, particularly along the Chao Phraya River in Bangkok, Samut Prakan, Nonthaburi and Pathumthani provinces, should be discussed.

2. Because of the great industrial and technical development that has taken place, the use and production of chemicals has increased. This has resulted in more and more waste materials and poisons being released into the natural environment. There is rarely a waste disposal system. When there is, it is not used efficiently. Some of the waste materials are released into the water sources, which pollutes the water. And there are poisons mixed in with the waste materials. This poses a danger to the health of the people both directly and indirectly. Quick action should be taken to have the industrial factories build and develop efficient waste disposal systems.

3. Consideration should be given to selecting water pumping services that can provide good-quality water for the water supply year-round, particularly those that can eliminate dangerous poisons that cannot be disposed of using ordinary methods.

4. Things should be monitored constantly so that we know what the situation is and are aware of changes in the quality of the water. This information can be used to help solve the pollution problem.

Besides this, the report also stated that the amount of oxygen in the Chao Phraya River is very low. While the World Health Organization has set the standard for oxygen in water at 4 EPA (the unit of measurement), the amount of oxygen in the Chao Phraya River is approaching zero. The amount of coliform bacteria in the water is 50 million times higher than the standard. Mercury levels are four times above the stipulated level.

Mr Praphon Charuchanthon, the director of the Environmental Health Division, Ministry of Public Health, said that the fact that the Chao Phraya River is becoming more and more polluted is very worrisome. Also worrisome is the fact that the oxygen level in the river is approaching zero and the amount of bacteria in the water analyzed is very great. Besides that, there are various metallic substances in the rivers. In particular, at the Samkhok inspection point in Pathumthani Province, the level of mercury was four times higher than the standard. When this water is consumed, even if it is boiled and even if chlorine is added, the mercury will remain. If much mercury accumulates in the body, the person may develop mercury poisoning, which can destroy the cerebral system.

Mr Praphon said that if the oxygen is completely depleted and the water turns bad, this will produce increased amounts of carbon dioxide gas. It is feared that in the future, people will not have adequate supplies of oxygen, noise pollution will become a serious health problem and there will not be enough food to eat. Mr Praphon said that he will submit the results of this study to the director-general of the Department of Health in order to take immediate action in cleaning up the Chao Phraya River.

Dr Worawit Lebnak, the director of the Department of Health, Bangkok Metropolitan, said that there were once large numbers of shrimp, oysters and fish in the Chao Phraya River. But now the shrimp and some species of fish are gone. Besides this, in some places, the dirty water is filled with bacteria. After people bathe in the water, they develop rashes all over their bodies. He said that tests were once conducted on microbes. When the microbes were taken from the hospital, they were still alive. But when placed in the Chao Phraya River, they died.

"Bangkok Metropolitan is trying to solve the problems. Waste water disposal systems have been built near the housing projects and communities in Bangkok Metropolitan. This cost a billion baht. It takes time to do things. At present, we are closely supervising the waste water disposal systems of factories and hotels located along the banks of the river," said Dr Worawit.

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CSO: 4207/123

THAILAND

POLICE NOTE PROBLEMS IN SUPPRESSING INFORMAL FINANCE RINGS

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 19 Jan 85 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Police State That There Are Many Problems In Suppressing Informal Finance Operations"]

[Text] The royal act to deal with informal finance operations has not yet had an effect. The Police Department committee has encountered many obstacles. It lacks funds and is not receiving good cooperation regarding intelligence.

There is already a law to control informal financial activities, that is, the 1984 Act on Loans that Defraud the People. But to date, this law has never been used to deal with any of the informal finance rings. That is, it has not been used against either the old share operations or the new ones, such as the chain share operation, that have started operations since this law was promulgated. Finally, at a cabinet meeting last Tuesday, Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, ordered officials to take immediate legal action on this.

A news report from the Police Department informed SIAM RAT about the progress made in suppressing informal financial operations. The report stated that on 14 January, Police Lt Gen Chamrat Chantharakhachon, the assistant director-general of the Police Department for suppression and the chairman of the Committee to Suppress Informal Finance Operations, held a committee meeting with police officials, including officials from the Police Department's legal and suppression sections, in order to discuss ways to suppress illegal share operations since suppression activities have now come to a halt.

As for what was discussed at the meeting, the report stated that the chairman summarized the obstacles facing the police. He said that there is not enough money to take action. Because sometimes it is necessary to send undercover agents to buy shares in order to obtain evidence. A request for funds has been submitted to the Ministry of Finance, but no reply has been received.

The report stated that another major obstacle is the matter of data. The Ministry of Finance, the Bank of Thailand and the Revenue Department all have more data on informal activities than the Police Department. Because of the powers delegated by the law, the main unit in controlling these informal activities should be the Ministry of Finance rather than the Ministry of Interior. If the work structure is not changed, the Ministry of Interior, or the Police Department, should receive better cooperation from the other sectors.

As for the chain share operation, the report stated that at present, the Police Department's special action unit has obtained certain documents and will soon take action.

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THAILAND

CPT SUSPECT DISCUSSES PRISON CONDITIONS

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 13 Jan 85 pp 1, 16

[Article: "'Kawin Chutima' Reveals Prison Conditions; Never Saw the Sun for 6 Months"]

[Excerpts] Mr Kawin Chutima, a communist suspect whom investigation officials have now released on bail, talked with MATICHON on the afternoon of 12 January. He said that he had been released on bail on 10 January. He said that he had been imprisoned at the Bang Khen Police Academy jail for 191 days, or 6 months. He said that there were five people in his cell but that only two are still there. Mr Chatcharin Chaiyawat and one other suspect were released based on Article 17 and then he was released on bail.

"The cells are poorly ventilated and are quite small. Because of this, many people develop chronic illnesses. During the 6 months that I was confined there, no one was permitted to go outside into the sunshine. We requested permission to be allowed to go outside and exercise but were not given permission," said Mr Kawin. He said that because of this, the prisoners had to exercise in the small cells as best they could. Many people grew weak.

Mr Kawin said that during his 6 months in jail, he received a physical examination by a doctor from the Police Hospital only once.

On 7 January, Mr Emmanuel Ma C. Galonzo, the secretary-general of the Asian Students' Federation, sent an open appeal to the king and queen on the 35th anniversary of the king's ascension to the throne.

This petition, which was sent through Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, and the mass media, stated that the Asian Students' Federation, which is composed of student representatives from Australia, Bangladesh, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Yeman, held a conference at Khon Kaen University in Thailand from 30 December 1984 to 2 January 1985 to discuss the role of Asian students with respect to the changes and various situations in this region. The 70 people attending the conference felt that political freedoms and human rights are still being blocked in Thailand.

"We ask the Thai government to respect people's human rights and to stop carrying out repressive actions that block people's freedom of political expression," stated the petition. It also stated that the federation appeals to the Prem government to release all political prisoners unconditionally, particularly the 22 communist suspects who were arrested in July 1984 and the 6 Muslim students from Ramkhamhaeng University who were arrested in April 1982.

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CSO: 4207/123

THAILAND

#### FURTHER REPORT ON QUEEN'S EYE PROBLEM

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 17 Jan 85 pp 1, 16

[Article: "Lasers Used To Help Glaucoma Condition"]

[Text] The Queen has been suffering from chronic swelling of the eyelids. She has been given laser treatments, but doctors believe her symptoms could lead to glaucoma. She is having surgery on both lower eyelids at 9:00 a.m. today. The Queen has had trouble with clogged tear ducts in her eyelids for a long time.

The Palace Office announced on 16 January that the Queen was suffering from an eye problem:

The Queen has been suffering from chronic swelling of both lower eyelids since July 1984. Doctors prescribed drugs, which improved the condition. At the same time they found that the corners of both irises showed characteristics that pointed to likely development of acute glaucoma. Therefore a group of physicians gave her laser treatments. The condition appeared to improve. In a later followup examination they believed that further laser treatments would be necessary, and these were given on 11, 12, and 15 January 1985. They were satisfied with the results. The medical group will perform surgery on both lower eyelids on 17 January 1985 at Chitladanhothan Hall.

Palace Office, 16 January 1985

Ms Supraphada Kasemsan told NAEO NA that the Queen's eyelid surgery was not known of earlier. The Queen said she was being treated for a problem with clogged tear ducts that she has had for a long time.

NAEO NA reporters reported that at just past 19:00 today the Queen was driven to Ratanin Clinic, Osok Street, where Dr Uthai Ratanin, the most famous eye specialist in Thailand, gave the Queen a laser treatment with the most up-to-date equipment in Asia.

9937

CSO: 4207/128

THAILAND

MASS PARTY BACKERS, MILITARY LINKS ANALYZED

Bangkok WIWAT in Thai 12-18 Jan 85 pp 12-15

[Article: "The Mass Party Backs the Military"]

[Text] "I know only that Chaloem established the party; I don't know the details," said Thawin Phraison, a Democrat MP from Nakhon Sithammarat Province whom Police Cpt Chaloem Yubamrung, a Democrat MP from Bangkok Metropolitan, trusts and has praised as an honest MP and scholar. Mr Thawin made this statement to ATHIT-WIWAT when discussing the progress made in establishing the Mass Party, in which Police Cpt Chaloem is the activist.

Just recently, Police Cpt Chaloem told an ATHIT-WIWAT reporter that "since the Mass Party was established, I have been the party leader."

Another thing that makes it certain that a new political party called the Mass Party will be established is that during the first week of January 1985, Somsak Phakhipho, a party activist, went and obtained forms to establish and register a political party at the Department of Local Administration, Ministry of Interior. But the documents have not yet been submitted. It is expected that they will be submitted by the middle of January. After the party has been registered, the details concerning this new political party should become available.

The Visible Phenomenon of "Satellite Chaloem"

Along with the news that Police Cpt Chaloem will resign from the Democrat Party and form a new party, the mass media has portrayed him as a "second Samak," comparing him to Mr Samak Sunthonwet, the present minister of communications who split away from the Democrat Party and formed the Thai People's Party, which soon became an important party.

Police Cpt Chaloem is resigning from the Democrat Party because of the conflicts that he has had with people ever since he joined the party. In particular, there was the confrontation between Police Cpt Chaloem and a group of southern MPs, or the "Sato Samakhi" group. The "final straw" seems to have been the recent dismissal of the governor

of Bangkok Metropolitan. Police Cpt Chaloeem decided to resign his position as deputy secretary-general of the prime minister. Mr Sanoh Phungchiem has been appointed to this position in his place.

One Democrat Mp from the central region told ATHIT-WIWAT that it is well known that the position of deputy secretary-general of the prime minister, or stated simply, secretary to Mr Phichai Rattakun, the deputy prime minister, was a position that was given to Police Cpt Chaloeem to "soothe" him. But that is not what he wanted. He had hoped to be made the deputy minister of some ministry in the Prem 4 government. And he had a right to expect that since he is an important force in the Bangkok Metropolitan election zone.

"But the fact that he was not given a more important position or given a greater role to play was not the decisive issue that led him to decide to establish a new party. Many factors and issues were involved. Chaloeem is a fighter. He has style in playing politics. It would not be wrong to call him a 'second Samak,'" said one Democrat MP. He added that comparing him to a boxer, Police Cpt Chaloeem has the style of "Ai Saep," or Saensak Muangsurin, who fought his way to the top and became the world champion. It must be admitted that Police Cpt Chaloeem has great talent.

These activities indicate that the Mass Party, which will soon make its appearance in the political arena, is the affair of Police Cpt Chaloeem. At present, it seems that he has the reputation to lead a political party. But actually, the formation of a political party is not a minor or easy matter. At the very least, he has to have a "power" and "financial" base and leaders.

Exposing the Activists, From Police Gen Suwan to Professor Praphat

The name of the Mass Party is a name that has appeared frequently on page 4 of the daily newspapers. The conclusions reached by the page 4 columnists of these daily newspapers is that the Mass Party is supported by "senior" military and police officials. Some people have said that this party is "very green" [supported by the military]. But who is supporting this party is not yet clear.

However, a senior person who is presently the Mass Party's No 1 person is Police Gen Suwan Rattanachun, the deputy director-general of the Police Department for special affairs. He recently confirmed that he will remain in government service until he reaches retirement age in September 1985 and that he will not resign in April as has been rumored.

A news source said that the fact that Police Gen Suwan is supporting the Mass Party indicates that he, too, intends to enter the political field.

The news source also said that another senior person who supports the Mass Party is Professor Praphat Auychai, the vice president of the Supreme Court. However, it is not known in what capacity he is supporting this party. An unconfirmed report states that Professor Praphat helped draft the platform of the Mass Party.

#### Young Turks-Dissident MPs, the Major Base of the Mass Party

While the identities of the senior people in the Mass Party are still unclear, the news source said that an important base of the Mass Party is a group of MPs from various parties who are ready to cooperate with Police Cpt Chaloem. Police Cpt Chaloem is not the only important activist. Mr Chongchai Thiangtham, a Social Action Party MP from Suphanburi Province and Thanong Siriprichaphong, or P. Pet, a Social Action Party MP from Nakhon Phanom Province are two others who are cooperating wholeheartedly. P. Pet has donated space at his Dusit Condominium complex to serve as the party's office.

Other MPs who are expected to join the Mass Party in the future include Social Action Party 2 MPs, National Democracy Party MPs who are tired of the leadership of Gen Kriangsak Chamanan and MPs from the Thai Nation Party.

"It is estimated that Chaloem's group has the support of about 40 MPs from various parties. But we will have to wait to see exactly how many," said the news source. "Who stands where will probably become clearer after the fourth session of parliament convenes."

However, it is clear that while the party can be established and MPs from other parties can be asked to join the party, their names cannot yet be removed from the rosters of their old parties. Even Police Cpt Chaloem, P. Pet and Chongchai must remain in their present parties for the moment. Because if they resigned, they would immediately have to resign their seats in parliament.

A political observer said that after parliament opens, it will be interesting to watch the MPs who have said that they intend to join the Mass Party, particularly their response to the Share Act, which will be presented to parliament. This group of MPs will probably join with certain senators in attacking the government and try to overturn this act. If they succeed in overturning this act, this could lead to the government resigning or dissolving parliament and moving the next general election from 1987 to 1985.

At the same time, a news source said that besides these MPs, other important supporters of the Mass Party are former military officers such as the young turks of CRMA [Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy] Class 7. This is because Police Cpt Chaloem has had close relations with the young turks ever since the events of 1-3 April 1981.

## Watch the Path of Mana Rattanakoset

There are many rumors that Gen Mana Rattanakoset (Army Preparatory School Class 5); the assistant RTA CINC who will retire in September 1985, will join the Mass Party, too.

Gen Mana has risen in rank in the army's civil affairs sector, or Internal Security Operations Command. His work in this sector has involved him deeply in political and psychological activities and civil affairs, and he can establish certain types of power groups, particularly among the farmers. In one period in which the 66/1980 group had great unity, the Thai Masses Party was a center supported by military officers and certain power groups such as labor groups that supported 66/1980. But the Thai Masses Party could not make advances.

Later on, the 66/1980 group began to split apart. While Gen Mana was able to continue playing a role through the labor groups of Sawat and Ahmat, that is, the Employees Association and the Labor Council of Thailand, the Labor Council began to split apart when Prasoet Sapsunthon, a person close to Lt Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, or "Big Chiu," the deputy army chief of staff who has a bright future, exerted pressure to have certain labor groups, such as the group of Mr Suwit Borisutkun of the Tobacco Labor Union, form a Thai labor political party.

However, Gen Mana has continued to have important responsibilities in the civil affairs sector during the time that he has served as the assistant RTA CINC, particularly concerning the reserve forces program for national security. Millions of civilians have participated in this program.

Prior to this, there were rumors that Gen Mana, who is quite close to the group of Mr Khaisaeng Suksai, who was closely associated with the Socialist Party of Thailand, would join the Social Democrat Party after he retires. But Khaisaeng Suksai encountered political problems when he joined the Social Democrat Party. The faction of Mr Klaeo Norapati, the secretary-general of the Social Democrat Party, and the military officers opposed Mr Khaisaeng's joining the party.

"Because of this, the Mass Party is a choice open to Gen Mana after he retires. We will have to keep a close watch on this," said the news source.

## The Same Path As the Thai Unionist Party

Even though it is still difficult to predict the path of a new political party such as the Mass Party since the structure, elements and line of the party have not been officially announced, several different news reports have stated that this political party did not just appear all of a sudden. The ideological framework has existed for a long time. In particular, this has been provided by "regular military and

police officials" who feel that during 1983 and 1984, the political parties in general launched strong attacks on regular government officials, particularly the military. Besides this, the lines and ideals of most of the political parties are at odds with the thinking of the regular government officials.

"Even if the birth of a revolutionary party seems to be a move by young MPs such as P. Pet, Police Cpt Chaloem or Mr Chongchai, actually this did not start with just these three men. It's just that these three MPs have played an open role. This is a suitable factor. If Chaloem was a boxer, he would probably become the champion. There is no one more qualified and so he must do something to gain prominence," said an observer. He added:

"Looking more deeply into the origin of this, the Mass Party is a mix of young politicians and certain power groups that have not yet revealed themselves. If I had to make a prediction, I would say that this is similar to when Field Marshal Thanom Kittikhachon and his group established the Thai Unionist Party, which supported the military, or power groups, before dissolving 3-4 years later. Reports state that the Mass Party is heading in that direction. But if that is incorrect, we will have to discuss the matter again."

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CSO: 4207/124

THAILAND

COL NARONG ON TNP, MILITARY LEADERSHIP

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 17-23 Jan 85 pp 22, 23

[Interview with Col Narong Kittikhachon, an MP from Ayuthaya Province; date and place not specified]

[Text] Twelve years ago, whenever the name of Col Narong Kittikhachon was mentioned, people immediately gasped "Oh, yes" since he was a young officer who played a great role at that time. His father was a field marshal and held the position of prime minister and several other positions. Also, his father-in-law was a field marshal who had great prestige in the military. Another thing that increased his power at that time was [his closeness to] classmates of Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy Class 5, who now hold important positions in the army. It is said that the officers in his class were "young turks" who, for the first time in Thailand, formed a group to play a political role.

[Question] Some people say that you and Mr Chawarin are the ones responsible for the farmers holding meetings. Is there any truth to this?

[Answer] I will tell you the truth. The truth is that this began on 25 December. Farmers from Suphanburi Province and representatives from several other provinces sent representatives to meet with the prime minister to discuss rice prices. They had prepared data. But Government House officials did not know that they were going to report to the prime minister since the prime minister's secretary said that they couldn't see him. Since they couldn't meet with the prime minister, they went to discuss the matter with the Thai Nation Party. Our party agreed to tackle this problem. We told them that we would contact the government. We did so and asked permission to bring 10 farmers from each province to see the prime minister. But they refused. They said that only the leader and secretary-general of the party could see him. We then discussed whether we should accept the government's conditions. I said that we shouldn't since neither Mr Praman nor Mr Banhan are farmers. How could they know the facts? I said that farmer

representatives should be allowed to go too. We tried to make contact. When they refused, the leaders of the farmer groups lost patience.

They then came and told the Thai Nation Party that they were going to stage a demonstration and asked if the party would provide them with food. We sent representatives and learned that the farmers really were experiencing great problems. And so we told them that if they took action, we would provide food and drink. But we asked that they carry on the negotiations themselves since this was their problem. We told them that if the Thai Nation Party got involved, people would say that the Thai Nation Party was using the farmers as a political tool and that people would attack us. And people did attack us. But the things that I have just told you are the facts.

[Question] Do you think that something like this will happen again?

[Answer] It might if the government doesn't do something to reach an agreement. If they come again, we don't know what we will do. They feel that the Thai Nation Party will support them again. Those of us who are MPs are in a difficult position. This does not include just the Thai Nation Party. They had problems and so they came to us. If we do not help them, they will blame us. It is really difficult being an MP. When we tried to help, the government accused us of using the farmers as a tool. We get blamed by both sides.

[Question] Is it true that your party will ask to join the government?

[Answer] At the Government House I have stated at least 100 times that the Thai Nation Party has no such intentions. It has not asked to join the government. I have said that as long as Gen Prem is the prime minister, the Thai Nation Party will not join the government. I think those in the Government House heard what I said.

[Question] What about the rumors of Lt Gen Chawalit becoming the 17th prime minister?

[Answer] I think that this will help destroy Chawalit since all factions will begin watching him more closely. But I think that he has the capabilities necessary to be prime minister. He has the capabilities and intelligence to be a good prime minister. But this is too soon.

[Question] Do you think that he will be made RTA CINC?

[Answer] He could become anything. He has the capabilities.

[Question] Do you ever talk with fellow classmates such as Maj Gen Isaraphong Nunphakdi?

[Answer] We rarely see each other. When we do, it is usually in the course of work.

[Question] What is Maj Gen Suchinda Khraprayun like?

[Answer] He is smart. He is knowledgeable and talented. In carrying out his duties, he is like Chawalit.

As for Big Tui (Maj Gen Isaraphong), he is not quite as talented in other respects. But he has much knowledge about military affairs. I think that all of those you have mentioned have military capabilities.

[Question] At the military class banquet, did you see any evidence of a split or division between the military classes?

[Answer] Normally, each class holds its own banquet. But this time, they changed. Several classes held the banquet together. The good point about this is that the classes will know more about each other. Whenever someone has a problem, he can discuss it with others. This is good.

[Question] Do you ever talk with Lt Gen Phichit?

[Answer] Very often. But we never talk about politics.

[Question] Have you ever worked with officers such as Suchinda and Isaraphong who have formed a group?

[Answer] Yes. Isaraphong was once my subordinate. We fought in Korea together. We worked together when we were in the 1st Infantry Regiment.

[Question] They say that Class 5 is an important class because you built up the class.

[Answer] We built a good base. Put simply, we established the standards for who should do what and how. And so now we are very strong.

[Question] But when Class 7 came to the forefront, Class 5 was eclipsed for a time.

[Answer] Class 7 was mostly a bunch of "hot heads." My class had great unity. Members still meet and discuss things every month. But I rarely go since I am engaged in political activities. If I went, people would accuse me of involving the class in politics and destroying the class.

[Question] What are you doing now?

[Answer] At present, I work for others. I serve as an advisor to various companies. Also, I regularly visit the villagers. I make 15-16 visits a month.

[Question] What is your view of the military today?

[Answer] I follow things, but I am not close to things. There seems to be little solidarity in the military.

[Question] What about Gen Athit?

[Answer] He tries hard to do a good job. But his advisors sometimes give him bad advice.

[Question] And Gen Prem?

[Answer] He is a good person. He tries to listen to the views of others. But his advisors sometimes lead him astray, too.

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CSO: 4207/126

THAILAND

BRIEFS

ROYAL ORDER FOR MRS CHAMOY--At Wat Thepsirinsawat on the morning of 19 January there was a ceremony, presided over by General Kriangsak Chamanan, chairman of the Nuamrachanuson philanthropic foundation to present royal decorations to many who had benefited society, including Mr Damrong Kritnamra, deputy managing director of the Bank of Bangkok, Ltd., and many well-known businessmen. It appears that one of the recipients was Mrs Chamoi Tipso, owner of the largest oil share in Thailand. Mrs Chamoi wore an attractive Thai-style outfit and her face expressed pleasure. One person at the ceremony said that the reason Mrs Chamoi received this decoration was that she had benefited society by donating money to philanthropic foundations and doing many other good deeds. It was reported that next week police from the suppression division will invite a long list of oil shareholders, including Mrs Chamoi, the share of Mrs Nokkaew, and Charter International, of whom Mrs Chamoi is the most important, for questioning concerning whether they were truly engaged in business in any country and for a revenue check to see if taxes have been paid and if any wrong has been committed under article 5 of the financial control restrictions. [Excerpt] [Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 20 Jan 85 pp 1, 2] 9937

ONE MILLION PROSTITUTES--A report from the data center of the children's philanthropic foundation reveals the latest information on child prostitution in Thailand today, compiled by Ms Latda Banen of the Association to Fight Enslavement and to Protect the Children of the World. The results of this research will be submitted to the United Nations. The research shows that of the total of 1 million prostitutes in the nation, the majority are female children. In Bangkok alone there are about 30,000 prostitutes under 16. For the whole country, prostitutes between 13 and 14 represent about 10 percent of the total number and those between 15 and 16, 55 percent. About another 35 percent are 17. There are also some under 13. [Excerpt] [Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 19 Jan 85 pp 1, 2] 9937

WEAPONS TRAFFIC TO NORTH--At 2040 hours on 21 December, Police Maj Sompong Bosuwan, the inspector at Section 2, Railroad Police Precinct 1, in Nakhon Sawan Province, Police Cpt Prakop Phosuwan and other officials searched Bangkok-Chiang Mai Rapid Train No 37 as it was pulling into the Bangmulanak train station. They found a cardboard box in the third-level luggage rack in Car 13. The box looked suspicious and so they opened it. Inside, they found 3 M79 shells, 1 M26 shell, 4 grenades, 156 M16 rounds, 1 round of antitank ammunition and 3 clips for H.K. ammunition. While the police were conducting the search, which turned up these war weapons, the train pulled into the station, and two middle-aged men sitting on the opposite side jumped up and fled from the train. The police believe that weapons are regularly smuggled between Bangkok and Chiang Mai. This was just one instance in which weapons were discovered. These weapons were turned over to Police Lt Prathak Charoensin, the officer on duty at the provincial police station in Bangmulanak District for further investigation. Police are searching for the suspects. [Text] [Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 23 Dec 84 p 20] 11943

CSO: 4207/123

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

COUNTERFEIT CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS UNCOVERED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 8 Nov 84 p 3

[Article by P.T.: "The Tricks of Counterfeit Cigarette Manufacturers"]

[Text] Recently, a pretty good number of counterfeit cigarettes appeared on the market. Looking at certain cigarettes displayed in outdoor markets, offered by sidewalk peddlers or by little boys at restaurants, theaters and parks, the most professional cigarette buyer would not be able to distinguish the faked packages placed between the real ones. Sometimes, because of their fondness for foreign cigarettes, a few people, when smoking a counterfeit Cap-tang, Xa-mit, 555, or Giet cigarette, think they are smoking a real one produced abroad.

To distribute those counterfeit cigarettes or to move them from the rolling to the packaging and wrapping stations, dishonest merchants use children. The latter are taught beforehand to give familiar answers when arrested, such as, "I am paid by Uncle X. to give the cigarettes to coffee shop Y.; I do not know where they make them!"

Recently, the Market Control and Management Group of the 1st District has uncovered in a paper package of two children coming from the residence of Nguyen Thi Hanh at D27 Nguyen Trai, Ward 15, District 1, 400 counterfeit double Xa-mit cigarettes and 238 double Giet cigarettes. Those cigarettes had just come out of the rolling station, not cut yet, and ready to be hauled to the packaging station. A search of Nguyen Thi Hanh's house, uncovered enough tools to produce cigarettes, such as rolling boards, rolling papers and filters. But the place was only one of the stations for rolling and soaking of shredded tobacco; rolled cigarettes were moved immediately and not stored in large quantity. Counterfeit cigarette manufacturers have carefully calculated that the dispersion of processing stations reduces the number of persons coming to and going from one place. Moreover, if a station runs the risk of being uncovered, they can change it easily or if the station is uncovered, only a few tools and people are affected.

At the Chau To and Chau Tong groups of families, at the residence at 258/22 Nguyen Cong Tru St, Ward 18, District 1, the people and the Market Control

and Management Group of the 1st District have found several types of counterfeit cigarettes bearing state brand names such as Da Lat and Mai Xuat Khau. Nearly 300 packages were found under chairs, in the kitchen and on the altar. The house was one of the places where dishonest cigarette manufacturers stored their finished products. At the Vu Thi Mau group of families, 5/1 Le Lai, Ward 13, District 1, the people have uncovered 335 kg of imported rolling paper worth over 300,000 dong.

At the Tran Van Long group of families, 258/9 Nguyen Cong Tru St, Ward 18, District 1, the counterfeiter has a pretty good production plan. He camouflages the exterior of his cigarettemaking room by hanging lots of pans and kettles. Stepping inside, the first things that strike the eyes are many slogans hung on walls that read: "Quiet! And Quiet!" Under the direction of Tran Van Long, the counterfeit cigarette makers must obey that slogan when coming to or going from the room. When the Market Management Group began their search, the tobacco drying drum was still smoking, and saw in a corner large plastic bags containing hundreds of packages of Cap-tang, 555, Dalat and Hoa Mai cigarettes. It also found many tools such as scissors, stamps, cigarette tax stamps, filters and packages.

Producing faked or counterfeit goods is one of the dishonest merchants' tricks to steal from consumers. However, regardless of how good their camouflage is and how many "Quiet! And Quiet" slogans they hang, as in the case of Tran Van Long, they will still be denounced by the people.

9458

CSO: 4209/198

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

QUALITY IMPROVEMENT IN CONSTRUCTION URGED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 6 Nov 84 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Van Hau: "In the Framework of a Movement To Improve the Quality of all Products--Improving Quality in Construction: An Urgent and Indispensable Task"]

[Text] Improving product quality is a very important condition to enhance the efficiency of production, to develop the economy, and to better the material and spiritual lives of the people. Because of this reason, in recent years, the construction sector has issued several regulatory directives pertaining to quality control in construction and installation as well as in the production of construction materials. The most significant of those directives was Decision No 434 BXD-KHKT dated 11 December 1982 of the Minister of Construction which stressed the responsibility for, and urged an unceasing improvement of, quality improvement in construction at projects and in construction material industrial enterprises.

At present, quality control in construction at many projects and construction material production companies still has several shortcomings and weaknesses: low productivity, inadequate organizational structure, poor quality control, lack of legal and scientific foundation, and lack of coordination between the production elements of the units with their other components.

Those engaged in construction see construction quality as a sizzling issue at present. They all agree that at large or key state projects, and at large producers of construction materials with or without supervision and guidance of foreign experts, quality is assured and emergency situations are used to being handled adequately without causing technical mistakes. On the contrary, at many other projects, construction quality is seriously in decline. Occurrences like the following abound: unlevelled plastering and coating, slanted door frames, leaking roofs, sinking foundations. Even more important, poor quality of roofsills, fiber-cement sheets, doorsills and foundations shortens the lives of projects, creates unsafe conditions and sometimes causes breakdowns when construction is in progress.

Builders can never forget serious breakdowns such as the Nguyen Trai Auditorium in a certain city whose roof caved in right before the inauguration, and a prefabricated building in locality B whose five-story staircase frames collapsed when construction was in progress.

Some people claim that the above situation results from the social negativism that prevails at present or from the fact that because workers' wages are too low, they must work recklessly in order to save some materials to "improve" their lives. On the contrary, I think that poor construction quality results from the following causes:

The quality of work in the preparation phase, such as survey, planning, and land survey measurement, is still low. As a consequence, many foundations are sinking, such as at Ho Chi Minh City's Thanh Da housing complex whose parallel and contiguous units were built on sinking ground. Those dwellings sank and their roofs leaned toward each other, as the theory of mechanics on construction ground says, "Structures having foundations close to each other, when sinking, tend to lean toward each other." The planners ignored that fact.

The quality of major construction materials, such as cement, bricks, tiles, rocks, sand, pebbles and fiber-cement sheets, is poor and its improvement has not been adequately taken care of.

According to reports from the construction materials sector, some units are equipped with modern inventory-control systems to serve production, but failed to check materials thoroughly before distribution to projects.

Quality-control elements in many units are not sufficiently strengthened to enable them to discharge their tasks, and responsibilities are not clearly defined. Several units are unable to apply quality control and testing procedures before receiving a [completed] project or item as stipulated. In many units, technical staff assisting commanders do not check carefully the characteristics of construction materials before use. As a result, in some instances, concrete mix proportions are unbalanced, either too dry or too wet, causing concrete to be hollow, brittle, or not strong enough. Quality control through sampling of concrete or mortar is not seriously observed. Certain units do not pay enough attention in providing necessary tools for quality control, such as levels, moulds, and concrete testers to measure proportions and water ratios in concrete.

Nevertheless, some units are doing a good job in construction and in keeping a good quality-control filing system, such as the Thien Thanh Ceramics Factory, the Dong Nai Brick Factory, and the Tiles Enterprise No 1. In those units, materials files, test results, progress and result logs, and receiving reports are well kept.

In order to assure smooth, consistent and good-quality construction work, each of its components must be done well: survey, planning, budgeting, material supply preparation and labor. Problems have occurred in the past because at many places, material preparation was not done before embarking on production and construction; close coordination between various components was not implemented resulting in poor construction quality; and in certain instances, mistakes were discovered only after part of the work had been done.

The degree of observance of regulations and technical standards is also a gauge for the quality of the product. Therefore, each cadre and employee has to clearly understand his mission, functions and tasks.

The construction sector has promulgated many standards on construction quality. However, according to statistics, there are not enough copies of those standards given to users and mistakes that cannot be corrected in a timely manner result.

And in the final analysis, the human factor is still decisive in the determination of effectiveness in construction. The quality of a product depends upon the quality of labor of the person who directly makes it. Because of this very reason, I feel we must pay enough attention to the formation, training and use of men. Cadres and employees in charge of quality control must be sent to appropriate formation, training and in-service training courses. Individuals and units producing quality products must be encouraged spiritually and rewarded materially, and those failing must be severely disciplined. The basis for rewards or penalties is set standards. In other words, in order to reward or penalize a construction job, it must be placed under a system of payment of wages according to the quality of the product and the corresponding standards and norms. In any circumstances, the highest paid person should be the one who surpasses standards the farthest and whose product meets all technical and quality requirements.

Besides, we must launch a movement to improve construction quality and integrate it with other emulation campaigns in the units.

After studying Resolution No 6 of the VCP Central Committee (Session 5), construction units, responding to the movement to "Improve Product Quality" organized by the city and the Saigon Giai Phong, have taken concrete measures to produce quality products and jobs in construction and installation and in the production of construction materials.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

READER URGES IMPROVEMENT IN GASOLINE SELLING

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 27 Dec 84 p 1

[Saigon People's Forum column: "Study Ways to Sell Gasoline So That Gasoline Blackmarketers Cannot Take Advantage"]

[Text] According to a circular of the Zone 2 POL Corporation, gasoline sold at the price of 50 dong per liter is set aside for customers to pump into their vehicles, a maximum of five liters at a time. But recently many gasoline stations have failed to properly carry out that directive and have continued to sell tens of liters of gasoline to customers who pump it into plastic cans. Most of the people who buy gasoline are blackmarket gasoline dealers who hire old people and children to stand in line to buy gasoline for hoarding, so that it can be sold at a profit on holidays and at Tet.

In order to protect the rights of people with motorbicycles and prevent fires from breaking out and causing great damage to society, we hope that the gasoline stations will correctly carry out the directive of the Zone 2 POL Corporation and not sell more than five liters to people who take it away in cans.

On holidays and at Tet the people's travel needs increase, so the Zone 2 POL Corporation should study the organization of gasoline stations so that they operate on different shifts. That would not only fulfill the mission of selling POL directly to the consumers but also limit the activities of the gasoline blackmarketers.

Hoang Van  
(Precinct 6)

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BETTER SAFETY MEASURES FOR RAILROAD PASSENGERS URGED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 8 Nov 84 p 3

[Article by V.Q.: "Insure Better Safety For Railroad Passengers"]

[Text] On each passenger train, be it local or Thong Nhat [Unity--Train connecting the north and the south], there are hundreds of passengers. Providing safety for those passengers is a very important task.

However, it is unfortunate that many railroad accidents still occur, claiming the lives of many. According to statistics of the railroad sector, since the beginning of the year to date, 27 people were in accidents and almost all of them were fatal. Usually, accidents happened when trains were in motion and when passengers jumped up and down, swung around access doors and fell or got run over. It is most noteworthy that for several years, accidents took place because passengers climbed on car roofs and sat on them, and when trains went over bridges [with low clearance], they were struck or thrown down. This year, five similar accidents occurred.

The above-mentioned accidents happened because passengers did not comply with the railroad sector's safety rules. But in the final analysis, the railroad sector should share in the responsibility, for it did not resolutely take preventive measures. Employees working on trains did not promptly prevent passengers from climbing on roofs and in some instances, ignored passengers swinging on and clinging to cars.

It is the intention of this writer to recommend that the railroad sector take firm preventive measures to deter violations of safety rules. In the meantime, it should provide necessary information at stations and on cars to reduce accidents to the minimum.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

DECADENCE OF HO CHI MINH CITY BAR DECRIED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 19 Dec 84 p 2

[Article by Quang Vu: "The 'Special' Customers of the Bay An Tinh Bar"]

[Text] "Let's go to the Bay An Tinh bar and have a good time!" Four youths, calling out to one another, slowed their Hondas to a stop at a bar on Ly Thai To Street. In front of the bar there were already more than 10 Hondas and Vespas lined up in a long row.

The bar owner, a big, awkward man with a big stomach and an "ant's whiskers" moustache, ran out and invited them in a loud voice, "Come and sit at a table inside, there's still room."

The four youths entered the bar and joined a number of "regular customers" who were laughing and talking noisily. At an outside table three dead-drunk customers were holding down another customer and pouring beer into his mouth to punish him for the "crime" of leaving some beer in the bottom of his glass and not drinking it all. At the inner tables every now and then there arose shouts of "bottoms up" and "100 percent," and the clinking sound of glasses hitting together.

Suddenly there came from the bar the sound of a guitar. It appears that two blind "singers" who specialized in providing "songs and music" requested by the customers had begun to perform. The inside tables were full. A customer said in a loud voice, "These people only like the old music and don't listen to the new music, so sing them well!"

One of the blind musicians strummed a guitar while the other played a piano and stridently sang. The weak, sad tunes of popular songs of the old regime began to come back to life in the midst of the noisy, bustling atmosphere of the bar. Sometimes singing solos and sometimes duets, the two blind singers in low voices pathetically and sadly sang decadent love songs. After they had finished singing "An Afternoon Spring Dream" the two "singers" sang the songs "Half a Sorrowful Soul," "Never Apart, "Moonlight on the Sidewalk," etc., which reeked of love, lost love, and sad memories. Then they even sang songs of the puppet psychological warfare gang, such as "Rainy Afternoon on the Border," which praised "soldiers of the Republic who fought on the front line" and was "composed" by the puppet psychological warfare colonel Nguyen Van Dong.

Some of the drinking customers were slightly intoxicated while others who were too "potted" struck their glasses and bowls with spoons and chopsticks, making a knocking, clinking noise in rhythm with the signing and creating a devilish nightclub orchestra. After each song the customers vigorously clapped their hands and awarded the "singers" with a glass of beer and a bite to eat. The two singers gradually became drunk and the more they sang the more they wanted to pass out.

In that decadent, indulgent scene of revelry the customers seemed to be mesmerized and could no longer distinguish between ourselves and the enemy or decadent culture and the new culture. Their reason had been completely abandoned.

After 8 o'clock at night nearly all of the "regular customers" were dead drunk. Some were so loaded with beer and alcohol that they could no longer stand it and ran out behind the bar to "let the dogs eat porridge," or sprawled out on the bar owner's bed. Some of the customers who were not yet ready to go home staggered over to the Ai Huong establishment, a massage parlor staffed by young women and disguised as a barbershop, which was next door to the "Bay An Tinh" bar. The people in the neighborhood had long known that Mr. Bay, the bar owner, had secretly entered into "joint operations" with that establishment to "serve" customers, while at the same time making money from the bar customers. Many times he led groups of bar customers to the Ai Huong establishment. Perhaps it is not necessary to say anything more about the slimy scene in the massage parlor, or the going-on between the drunken customers and the girls in gaudy makeup who were prepared to do anything to earn their "salaries" and the very lucrative "tips"!

"Alcohol, popular music, and women" -- that is the formula and the "secret" of the success of the "Bay An Tinh" bar at 196 Ly Thai To Street in Precinct 3. The bar is only open from 1600 to 2200 hours but is crowded every day. For some reason people call Mr. Bay, the bar owner, "Mr. Bay An Tinh" ["Mr. Seven Kindnesses"]. People often note that he is very "sympathetic" toward his customers and often joins them at their tables, sings along with them, and converses with them.

The "Bay An Tinh" bar has a distinctive way of livelihood. It is unlike some other privately owned restaurants which "coddle" their customers and are air-conditioned. From the outside the bar looks old and run-down, but it specializes in selling such special party dishes as eel, snake, turtle, birds, etc. Its customers must have wads of money. If they only have a few "hundred dong bills" they should go elsewhere. Here is an "original" bill for a party of six at the "Bay An Tinh" bar: 19 bottles of beer, 1,330 dong; one roasted turtle, 500 dong; two eels, 600 dong; snake meat (in the form of shredded meat and gruel), 1,500 dong; eight roasted pigeons, 60 dong; three bottles of Maxim whiskey, 2,250 dong; and four packs of "555" cigarettes, 1,130. Total: 7,850 dong.

It cost six people 7,850 dong for a few hours' revelry. How wasteful! If a family of four spends an average of 200 dong a day on food, that sum is equal to what a family spends in a month and a half. That is only the "income" from one table. As for the bar as a whole, every day Mr. Bay takes in at least

20,000 dong and it is certain that every month his income amounts to more than 500,000 dong.

Who are the customers of the "Bay An Tinh" bar? They include heads of cooperative teams, the owners of market stalls, "wheeler-dealers," etc., as well as cadres driving autos with green licence plates and public security personnel in civilian clothing. It is certain that many shady business contracts originate there!

The "Bay An Tinh" bar is not illegal. Like other privately owned bars which wish to earn maximum profits, it creates "optimal" conditions for people with illegal incomes to indulge in drunken revelry and engage in criminal, unwholesome activities.

People are surprised when they see that that bar continues to remain open, in view of its ugly activities. Is it now too late, since it still has not been brought into the light of justice?

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

DRUNKENNESS TERMED SOCIAL WOUND

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 27 Dec 84 pp 1, 4

[Article by Hoang Quan: "Drunken Revelry, a Social Wound"]

[Text] It seems that now everyone has reached agreement on the way to use words to describe the situation of people who indulge in drunken revelry: "potted," "smashed," "unsteady as a fishing pole," "jellyfish," etc. We can believe that no linguists or grammarians could have invented that use of words. They are words which most quickly arouse in us an intuitive feeling, for they present very clear images of people who have suddenly crumpled, fallen, drooped, crumpled, staggered, become putrid, become crippled, etc., which are entirely the opposite of or are antonyms of things that are wholesome, honest, lively, and useful. It is sad that people have had to use those terms to describe people who indulge in drunken revelries and the things that are left behind in the wake of their wayward conscience status. However, it is truly deplorable that those phenomena of a "destructive" nature are now apparently a natural way of life in many places and in our city, at a time when everyone realizes the harm they do, especially with regard to the alcohol insects, who have been "burned" many times.

Doctors, sociologists, social managers, etc., have many times concerned themselves with saving the lives of drunks. Some of them have awakened, but other addicted victims have refused help, and there are still people of the younger generation, of an age that is still full of hope, who have meekly emulated their uncles and elder brothers and have step-by-step burned themselves in an endless round of drinking, the first steps toward a disastrous tomorrow.

This article will not bring up the harmful consequences as regards the lives of people who indulge in drunken revelry. But that drunken revelry has caused great social harm, which is a matter very much in need of understanding so that steps can be taken to eliminate it urgently and resolutely. We have below posed some questions regarding that evil.

Who is responsible for that difficulty? In mid-1984 we collected data which showed that every year the "drinking people" in our city pour into their stomachs 7 million liters of alcohol. At least 10,000 tons of rice must be used to produce that alcohol. That means that in the circumstances of the current grain difficulty we have to endure the waste of enough grain to feed

750,000 people for a month. The figure of 7 million liters is not a complete statistic, and if we add a whole list of figures from the provinces, every year about 500,000 tons of grain are wasted. We had to strive many years to attain that figure.

Those figures have increased the nation's economic difficulties. But that is only one aspect. The evil of wasteful carousing has also created an excessive alcohol market which has led to a complicated situation: illegal competition with regard to prices which results in the production of ersatz products, adulteration, speculation, market cornering, etc. In many cases it has encouraged the alcohol insects to upset economic life to make a lot of money to satisfy their need to "fill up" on alcohol and repeat that criminal cycle. Calculating more precisely, it is also necessary to count the many workers who have been drawn into that epidemic and the many who have become useless because of drunkenness. How can any economy develop in the situation of such waste of natural resources, labor, and time? Who will bear the burden of the above difficulties if not the genuine workers and laborers.

Where are the "ghost shadows" of society?

At 1930 hours on 28 March 1984, near the Cau Bong incline in the area of Hoc Mon, Tang Thanh was riding his Honda on National Route 12. He was obeying the law, keeping to the right, traveling at an ordinary speed, and had sufficiently bright lights. Suddenly a dark shape was speeding in his direction and Tang Thanh was killed on the spot. It was an unjust, premature death. What "ghost shadow" suddenly brought about such a tragedy to his peaceful life? He was Le Nghoc A, who was dead drunk and was only a shadow on a Honda. He killed another person and also killed himself, leaving behind two wives and five miserable orphans. But that was not an isolated incident. According to statistics of the road Transportation Police Bureau, during the first 3 months of 1984 there were 74 fatal traffic accidents, 20 percent of which were caused by drunken drivers. In the central-city precincts, such as precincts 1, 3, 5, etc., traffic accidents caused by drunk drivers accounted for between 60 and 70 percent of the total. Those are statistics for only the first 3 months of the year. During the remaining 9 months it is certain that the number will increase and add to the statistics of many years in the past regarding deaths, disabilities, and the senseless waste of facilities in our society, which should be very content and peaceful.

When one visits families which have suffered tragedies one realizes more clearly how the cells of society have deteriorated. The story that occurred in Subprecinct 4, Precinct 1, which was told by Thu Binh recently in the newspaper under the title "Quickly Overcome Drunkenness!" was only one of those stories. We have witnessed many similar incidents and can conclude that all families with a problem of drunkenness eventually collapse partly or fully and wayward children and miserable wives are pushed out into society, which results in dire straits the consequences of which cannot be fully measured and which are increasing.

Those people who indulge in drunken revelry, who live like shadows in this life, do not think of anyone else and are not concerned that their decline is accompanied by streams of tears, and the bitterness and the worries of doctors.

The entire social apparatus that has arisen around them is useless, for how can it save a shadow?

It is truly difficult to mention all of the social damage caused by drunken revelry, from the wasted grain, medical expenses, accidents, and the loss of family happiness to the consequences for their children in the future. That damage is truly great and no one can express it in the form of statistics.

How about the new life we are building?

With regard to a cultured, civilized way of life, those who indulge in drunken revelry never think about it. In the famous bar areas, such as Cao Dat Street, people have witnessed many instances of arguments, noise, and vomiting on the street. All drunken parties end by destruction or damage, before the partygoers stagger home or sit nodding their heads on cyclos. If you are taking a stroll and see someone urinating in front of everyone without embarrassment, that person is a drunk whose worth as a human being and morality have dissipated in his drunkenness. Such a person will also very politely call his wife "old woman" and call his father "guy" and will suddenly cry "boo hoo" in the presence of a young stranger, speak "French and Chinese" to a cyclo operator, or readily strike anyone, including close friends. Such people may brozenly disturb an entire household, collective housing area, or neighborhood team, and sometimes there are instances of "streaking" in front of women, etc. And let us imagine, in view of the fact that bars are springing up like mushrooms, how the cultured, civilized way of life of our society has been harmed.

People who indulge in drunken revelry are only attracted by alcohol. They are prepared to sacrifice their worth as human beings and individual position in order to find ways to "party" with anyone at all, and are prepared to do anything to find a partying place, abandon their work and be lazy and wasteful.

In addition to the drunks who disrespect the cultured and civilized way of life one must also mention some elements who take advantage of alcohol to advocate reactionary thought and class hatred, encourage decadent culture, insult cadres and state personnel, oppose the government's policies, etc. They want to blame everything they say on alcohol, but everyone knows that when drunk no one is able to relate past events to one another and is even less capable of being aware of anything that happens around them. They are drunk but know how to criticize the new music but encourage popular music, such as at the "Bay An Tinh" bar on Ly Thai To Street. Clearly, that is a kind of pretended drunkenness that should be punished.

In an article by the director of the Municipal Public Security Service published in QUAN DOI NHAN DAN we read that included in the many-sided sabotage scheme of the Beijing expansionists is a plan to encourage a decadent, pleasure-seeking way of life in our city. The above-mentioned pretended drunks may be participants in that plot. And if we do not eliminate the path of drunken revelry, with its increasingly fierce soul-devouring demands, it can result in the evil spirits leading people to the trap laid by the enemy, who have always been cruel and wily.

The time of empty words has past.

From only a brief summary on a few sheets of paper we can see that drunken revelry has caused important losses with regard to the economy, society, culture, and political security. That has caused many of our friends who are working and fighting in distant places to be troubled and upset every time they have an occasion to return to the city. The newspaper SAIGON GIAI PHONG every day receives appeals for help from readers.

We are posing the problem of "opposing drunken revelry" because it cannot be resolved by empty words but must be resolved by specific measures on the part of the governmental administration and the mass organizations.

We must take administrative steps to absolutely forbid the private sector to produce and sell alcohol. According to statistics we obtained from the Commercial Service, in the state sector there are 14 installations which are allowed to produce the various brands of alcohol. That is perhaps more than enough to meet the moderate needs of the people, so the participation of the private sector is no longer needed. In our city, in a subprecinct of Tan Binh Precinct there were at one time more than 100 alcohol producers, who contributed effectively to encouraging the spread of the evil of revelry. Due to the economic situation, forbidding the selling of alcohol in private establishments is not something that has never occurred in many countries, including the capitalist countries.

We must make opposition to drunken revelry a moral standard and a matter of discipline, at least in the sphere of the organs and mass organizations. The units which include revelry in their "celebrations" and "recapitulations" must be regarded as committing intolerable violations of discipline. Strict measures must be applied toward drunks who disturb social order and traffic order, and violate political security and the new culture.

In the final analysis, no matter where a person goes or what he does he must return to his roots, the neighborhood team or, in a larger sense, the subprecinct or village. Thus the role of the basic level in opposing drunken revelry is very important and very effective, and it is very necessary to fully bring it into play. We must reaffirm the responsibility of the localities as regards the situation of the continuing spread of bars and the evil of drunken revelry, which occurs continually in those localities, as a rather widespread activity and outmoded custom.

In order to build a prosperous nation we cannot rely on "ghost shadows" our people described by society by means of the terms in the first part of this article. Nor can it fail to endeavor to save members of the future generation from that path of ruin.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Phan Anh [PHAN ANH]

Vice Chairman of the National Assembly; on 31 Jan 85 he attended a meeting commemorating the establishment of relationship between Vietnam and other socialist countries. (NHAN DAN 31 Jan 85 p 1)

Vũ Tất Bội [VUX TAATS BOOIJ]

\*Chief of Administration [Vu Trường Văn Phòng], Council of Ministers; on 12 Jan 85 he participated in a conference with the Swedish Foreign Minister. (NHAN DAN 13 Jan 85 p 1)

Nguyễn Canh [NGUYEENX CANH]

\*Deputy Head of the Organization Department of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; his article "All Youth Union Members Participate in Party Building" appeared in the cited source. (TIEN PHONG 29 Jan-4 Feb 85 p 6)

Nguyễn Chấn [NGUYEENX CHAANS], Deceased

\*Former Secretary of the CPV committee of Phu Yen Province, former head of the Roadway Management Department, Ministry of Communications and Transportation, was in retirement at the time of his death at age 72, Nha Trang (Phu Khanh Province). (NHAN DAN 31 Jan 85 p 4)

Nguyễn Viết Dung [NGUYEENX VIEETJ ZUNGX]

Director of the Office of the National Assembly and the Council of State; during the mid-January days, he accompanied Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Council of State, on a visit to Quang Nam-Danang Province. (NHAN DAN 16 Jan 85 p 1)

Trần Hồng Dung [TRAANF HOONGF ZUNG]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 3 Feb 85 she attended a ceremony commemorating the 55th anniversary of the CPV. (NHAN DAN 3 Feb 85 p 4)

Đỗ Dưỡng [DOOX ZUWOWNGX), Deceased

\*He was born on 11 June 1909 at Cuong Son (Luc Nam, Ha Bac Province), former standing member of the CPV Committee, Bac Giang Province, Secretary of CPV Yen Dung Province, Head of the Commerce Service, Ha Bac Province; he was in retirement at the time of his death. (NHAN DAN 2 Feb 85 p 4)

Võ Đông Giang [VOX DOONG GIANG]

Minister [in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs]; on 11 Jan 85 he attended a reception for a public health delegation from Cambodia. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 25 Jan 85 p 4)

Phạm Hao [PHAMJ HAOF]

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Committee for Economic and Cultural Cooperation with Cambodia and Laos; on 7 Jan 85 he attended a ceremony marking Cambodia's National Day. (NHAN DAN 8 Jan 85 p 1)

Đỗ Đoàn Hải [DOOX ZOANX HAIR]

\*Head of the Roadways and Highways College; his interview on college education appeared in the cited source. (TO QUOC Dec 84 p 40)

Trần Hoàn [TRAANF HOANF]

\*Director of the International Organizations Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 31 Jan 85 he attended a farewell ceremony for the General Secretary to the United Nations. (NHAN DAN 31 Jan 85 p 4)

Phan Hoàng [PHAN HOANGF], Major General

\*Deputy Commander of Military Region V; in mid-January he welcomed Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Council of State, when the latter visited the region. (NHAN DAN 16 Jan 85 p 4)

Đặng Nghiêm Hoàn [DAWNGJ NGHIEEM HOANHF]

\*Director of the General External Relations Department (Vu Trưởng Vụ Tổng Hợp Đối Ngoại) to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 31 Jan 85 he attended a farewell ceremony for the General Secretary to the United Nations. (NHAN DAN 31 Jan 85 p 4)

Đặng Nghiêm Hoành [DAWNG NGHIEEM HOANHF]

\*Head of the General Foreign Relations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 12 Jan 85 he participated in a conference with the Swedish Foreign Minister. (NHAN DAN 13 Jan 85 p 1)

Le Thiet Hung [LEE THIEETS HUNGF]

Chairman of the Vietnam Committee in Support of Korea; on 31 Jan 85 he attended a ceremony commemorating the establishment of Vietnamese-Korean relations. (NHAN DAN 31 Jan 85 p 1)

Tô Hữu [TOOS HUWUX]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; on 31 Jan 85 he attended a meeting commemorating the establishment of relationship between Vietnam and other socialist countries. (NHAN DAN 31 Jan 85 p 1)

Bay Kinh [BAYR KINHS]

\*Standing Member of the CPV, Song Be Province, Secretary of the CPV Committee, Phuoc Long District; he was one of the first people who opened the Truong Son Road going from the North through the South of Vietnam; on 31 Jan 85 he welcomed Pham Hung, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Minister of Interior, when the latter visited Phuoc Long. (NHAN DAN 2 Feb 85 p 1)

Trần Lâm [TRAANF LAAM]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Chairman of the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association; on 31 Jan 85 he attended a reception commemorating the 35th anniversary of the establishment of Vietnamese-Korean relations. (NHAN DAN 31 Jan 85 p 1)

Nguyễn Tấn Liêu [NGUYEENX TAANS LIEEU]

\*Acting Head of Europe Department 2, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 12 Jan 85 he participated in a conference with the Swedish Foreign Minister. (NHAN DAN 13 Jan 85 p 1)

Thích Thế Long [THICHS THEES LONG], Deceased

He died in Ha Nam Ninh Province at the age of 76; he was Vice Chairman of the National Assembly; Standing Vice Chairman of the Central Management Council of the Vietnam Buddhist Church. (Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 23 Feb 85)

Lê Văn Lộc [LEE VAWN LOOCJ]

\*Director of the Central Savings Fund; his article on government interest policy appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Jan 85 p 4)

Nguyễn Phúc Luân [NGUYEENX PHUCS LUAAN]

\*Charge d'Affaires of the SRV in India; on 20 Jan 85 he held a press conference. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 25 Jan 85 p 4)

Lã Bá Lưu [LAX BAS LUWU], \*Lieutenant Colonel

Commander of a front line unit in Ha Tuyen Province; his achievements were noted in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 13 Jan 85 p 1)

Vũ Mão [VUX MAOX]

1st Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; he wrote an article about organizing and forming young generations in Vietnam in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 31 Jan 85 p 3)

Đỗ Tất Minh [DOOX TAATS MINH]

\*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Tien Lang District, Haiphong; on 23-25 Oct 84 he received a delegation of the Vietnam Socialist Party. (TO QUOC Dec 84 pp 38, 39)

Huỳnh Công Minh [HUYNHF COONG MINH], Father

Publisher of the Roman Catholic newspaper NGUOI CONG GIAO VIETNAM; recently he participated in a reception for Vietnamese Roman Catholic personalities. (NGUOI CONG GIAO VIETNAM 20 Jan 85 p 3)

Phan Doãn Nam [PHAN ZOANX NAM]

\*Assistant to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs; on 31 Jan 85 he attended a goodbye ceremony to the Secretary General of the United Nations. (NHAN DAN 31 Jan 85 p 4)

Phan Doan Nam [PHAN ZOANX NAM]

\*Assistant to the Minister of Foreign Affairs; on 16 Jan 85 he was at Tan Son Nhat airport to welcome the Foreign Ministers of Laos and Cambodia when they came to visit Ho Chi Minh City. (NHAN DAN 17 Jan 85 p 1)

Pham Duc Nam [PHAMJ DUWCS NAM]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Quang Nam-Danang Province; during the mid-January days, he accompanied Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Council of State on a visit of Quang Nam-Danang Province. (NHAN DAN 16 Jan 85 p 4)

Nguyễn Thanh Nga [NGUYEENX THANH NGAF]

Deputy Head of the Water Conservancy Research Institute; his article "Bring Hydrolic Technological Progress to Production" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 17 Jan 85 p 3)

Pham Ngac [PHAMJ NGACJ]

\*Acting Director of the Common Affairs Department to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 31 Jan 85 he attended a farewell ceremony for the General Secretary to the United Nations. (NHAN DAN 31 Jan 85 p 4)

Đ<sup>^</sup>ông Sĩ Nguyễn [DOONGF SIX NGUYEEN]

Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee; Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; on 3 Feb 85 he attended a ceremony commemorating the 55th anniversary of the CPV. (NHAN DAN 3 Feb 85 p 4)

Huỳnh Kim Nguyen [HUYNHF KIM NGUYEEN]

\*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee of Dien Ban District, Quang Nam-Danang Province. His article about the economy of Dien Ban District appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 16 Jan 85 p 2)

Thích Minh Nguy<sup>^</sup>et [THICHS MINH NGUYEETJ], Venerable, Deceased

Deputy Head of the Central Validation Council of the Vietnam Buddhist Association; Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; he died following an illness at the Thong Nhat Hospital, Ho Chi Minh City at age 77. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Jan 85 p 4)

B<sup>^</sup>ui Xuân Nh<sup>^</sup>at [BUIF XUAAN NHAATJ]

\*Head of the General Economics Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 12 Jan 85 he participated in a conference with the Swedish Foreign Minister. (NHAN DAN 13 Jan 85 p 1)

Lê Oanh [LEE OANHS], Colonel, Deceased

Born in 1931 at Huong Thuy Village, Huong Khe District, Nghe Tinh Province; a high ranking cadre of the Advanced Military Academy of the CPV; he died following an illness on 28 Jan 85 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 30 Jan 85 p 4)

Đ<sup>^</sup>ỗ Ngọc Ph<sup>^</sup>ách [DOOX NGOCJ PHACHS], Deceased

Born 25 Apr 32 at Phuong Hung Village, Tu Loc District, Hai Hung Province; 4th Grade Specialist, Offshore Party Cadre Affairs Section; former Chief of Cabinet of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee; he died

Nguy<sup>^</sup>ễn Bá Ph<sup>^</sup>át [NGUYEENX BAS PHATS]

Vice Minister of Marine Products; recently he headed a delegation that presented gifts to troops on the northern border. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Jan 85 p 1)

Nguyễn Duy Phê [NGUYEENX XUY PHEE], Major General

\*Deputy Chief of the Central Cryptography Department; his name was included in the roster of honorary pallbearers for the funeral of Lieutenant General Tran Quy Hai. (NHAN DAN 12 Jan 85 p 1)

Nguyễn Hùng Phong [NGUYEENX HUNGF PHONG], \*Major General

Of the Chi Lang Corps stationed in Lang Son Province; he was mentioned in an article about troop entertainment in his unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Jan 85 p 2)

Như Phong [NHUN PHONG] aka Nguyễn Đình Thạc [NGUYEENX DINHF THACJ], Deceased

Born on 25 Oct 17 at Hanoi; Member of the CPV; Participant in the Revolution since 1937; he was in retirement at the time of his death; former Member of the CPV Party Fraction of the Vietnam Arts and Letters Association; Member of the Editorial Board of the newspaper NHAN DAN; Standing Member of the Vietnam Writers Association; Deputy Editor of the newspaper CUU QUOC; Director of the Van Hoc Publishing House; he died following an illness at the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Hospital on 1 Feb 85. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Feb 85 p 4)

Nguyễn Sĩ Quốc [NGUYEENX SIX QUCOCS], \*Major General

His article about the Medical Branch of the VPA appeared in the cited source. (TO QUOC Dec 84 p 3)

Tran Quỳnh [TRAANF QUYNHF]

Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; on 11-16 Jan 85 he attended a reception for the Swedish Foreign Minister. (NHAN DAN 17 Jan 85 p 1)

Lê Học Sĩ [LEE HOCJ SIX], Colonel, Deceased

Born in 1928 at Ngoc Thuy Village, Gia Lam District, Hanoi; Political Cadre of the 478th Group; Member of the CPV; he died following an illness at the 108th Military Hospital on 27 Jan 85. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 29 Jan 85 p 4)

Đỗ Văn Tài [DOOX VAWN TAIF]

Deputy Director of the International Department of the CPV Central Committee; on 31 Jan 85 he attended a meeting commemorating the establishment of relationship between Vietnam and other socialist countries. (NHAN DAN 31 Jan 85 p 1)

Nguyễn Đức Tâm [NGUYEENX DUWCS TAAM]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV; on 3 Feb 85 he attended a ceremony commemorating the 55th anniversary of the Communist Party of Vietnam. (NHAN DAN 3 Feb 85 p 1)

Lưu Quý Tân [LUWU QUYS TAAN]

\*Vietnamese Ambassador to Denmark; on 28 Jan 85 he presented his credentials to Margreth II, Queen of Denmark. (NHAN DAN 1 Feb 85 p 4)

Bùi Công Tích [BUIF COONG TICH], Deceased

\*Born on 9 Nov 18 at Thuong Hien (Kien Xuong, Thai Binh), Member of the CPV since 1938, former Member of the CPV, Binh Thuan Province, Secretary of the CPV committee, Bien Hoa Province, Deputy Head of Department of Afforestation, Acting Head of the Forestry Project Planning Institute, Secretary of the CPV committee of Agencies of Ministry of Forestry; he was in retirement at the time of his death after a serious illness and was being treated at the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Hospital. (NHAN DAN 4 Feb 85 p 4)

Trình Ngọc Thái [TRINHJ NGOCJ THAIS]

Secretary General of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with People of Other Nations; on 31 Jan 85 he attended a reception commemorating the establishment of the Vietnamese-Korean relations. (NHAN DAN 31 Jan 85 p 1)

Đoàn Duy Thành [DOANF ZUY THANH]

\*Member [sic] of the CPV Central Committee; Secretary of the CPV Committee, Haiphong; on 25 Oct 84 he received a delegation of the Vietnam Socialist Party. (TO QUOC Dec 84 p 38)

Nguyễn Thao [NGUYEENX THAOR]

\*Charge d'Affaires of the SRV in Cambodia; on 14 Jan 85 he attended the adjournment ceremony of the 8th session of the 1st National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 15 Jan 85 p 1)

Lương Quang Thiệu [LUWOWNG QUANG THIEEUF], \*Lieutenant Colonel

Of the 103rd Military Hospital; he was mentioned in an article on the heroic tradition of the VPA medical branch. (TO QUOC Dec 84 p 28)

Hoàng Thịnh [HOANGF THINHJ]

\*Head of the General Department, Vietnam News Agency; recently he participated in a seminar on "Hanoi, Yesterday and Today." (TO QUOC Dec 84 p 51)

Đặng Thu [DAWNGJ THU]

Head of the Labor Institute, Ministry of Labor; recently he participated in a seminar on "Hanoi, Yesterday and Today." (TO QUOC Dec 84 p 51)

Nguyễn Trọng Thuật [NGUYEENX TRONGJ THUAATJ]

\*Vietnamese Ambassador to Poland; on 22 Jan 85 he met with the Vice Chairman of the Polish National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 1 Feb 85 p 4)

Đoàn Tuệ [ZOANX TUEES], \*Lieutenant General

Deputy Chief of Staff of the VPA; Vice Chairman of the Emulation Council, Ministry of National Defense; on 31 Jan 85 he attended military emulation activities. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Feb 85 p 1)

Vũ Quốc Tuyên [VUX QUCOCS TUYEEN]

\*Acting Chairman of the People's Committee, Tien Lang District, Haiphong; on 23-25 Oct 84 he received a delegation of the Vietnam Socialist Party. (TO QUOC Dec 84 p 38)

Trần Công Tuyền [TRAANF COONG TUYNH]

\*Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Thai Binh Province; his article about family economic development appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 11 Jan 85 p 2)

Đỗ Phú Vang [DOOX PHUS VANGF], \*Major General

Of the Chi Lang Corps stationed in Lang Son Province; he was mentioned in an article on troop entertainment in his unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Feb 85 p 2)

Trương Xuân [TRUWOWNGF XUAAN], Colonel

\*Standing Member of the CPV Committee, Haiphong; \*Commander of the Haiphong Military Agency; he was mentioned in an article on the coordination of economic and national defense activities in Haiphong. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Jan 85 p 3)

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